

Monday.

Blankets.

We would like to talk to you about them; to have you come and see them, to price them, and if you are a mind to, to buy them.

Eleven quarter Scarlets at \$4.90.

Two cases all wool White Blankets. Pink, blue, scarlet and gold borders, at Four Ninety.

Esquimaux Eleven quarter and all wool, none better, few as good for the price. \$7.50 per pair.

Fine Blankets are coming to us every week from the Western Mills. We show Blankets from \$1.50 to \$15.00 per pair.

Wrapper Blankets can be had of us. Some beauties at \$3.25 each.

Comforts, at one dollar to the finest Silk—and Eider Down ones. In every instance you'll find the price right.

Down Pillows are here and 'Tis quite the rage now to cover them yourself. Price 75c and \$1.50.

Flannels.

If you study your own interests, you ought to come and give this department a look.



Colored Flannels for Skirts, all wool—they are in Gray mixed, Black and White, Browns, Navy's. Price 65c per yard.

Have you seen the New Flannels for childrens cloaks? Handsomest ever shown at 90c and \$1.25 per yard.

White Flannels, all grades, from 20c to Silk Warps at \$1.25. Shaker Flannels, two bargains at 35c and 50c.

Imperial Twilled Flannels, all colors, at 50c per yard.

Embroidered and Hem-stitched Flannels, twenty or more styles. We show them not only in White and Black but in colors as well.

Standard Prints 5c. Fruit Loom, Yard Wide Bleaching, 7½c.

Ten-quarter Brown Sheet-ing, 15c.

Splendid Bleached Sheet-ing at 21c.

Heavy Brown Canton Flan-nel at 9½c.

Domest Flannel at 5c.

Two Cases New Dress Ging-hams, never sold before under 12½c, at 10c per yard.

Cretons.

A new case of real good ones, in stylish designs, they ought to bring 20c but we bought them under value so they are 12½c.

Cloaks.



What a stock! How perfect! Everything a person would wish is supplied here. Every kind of Cloak—every sort of Jacket, beautiful in work and perfect in fit. We are somewhat in the lead on Cloaks—salesmen always busy. New garments coming every day. This is good weather for us here, and when you start out to-morrow with an idea of purchasing your winter garment, don't forget us. We sell Reefers and Blazers just some-what under most people, and our ready-made suits furnish satisfaction to all purchasers. Don't forget to bring the young miss along. Special care in buying for children's needs. You'll find just what you want right with us. Prices insure large crowds, and you'll be expected.

181 Ladies' half silk lined Cloth Jackets, tailor made, worth \$12.00. To-morrow, \$4.98.

36 Ladies' medium weight Jackets, offered to close, at a great bargain. Worth \$5.00. To-morrow, \$3.50.

62 Ladies' extra fine Kersey cloth, Watteau back Jackets. Worth \$18.00. To-morrow, \$12.50.

128 New arrivals, just in and shown as the most correct thing in town: A lot of Ladies' genuine Scotch Kersey and English Tweed extra long Box COATS, nobly and smart. Worth \$20.00. To-morrow, \$11.75.

78 Misses' Cloth Jackets, beautiful-ly made from all kinds of cloth. Worth \$7.95. To-morrow, \$5.00.

268 Young Ladies' Jackets—all sorts of cloth, all colors, plain and fur edged, Bishop sleeves and Watteau back. Worth \$15.00 and \$25.00. To-morrow, \$9.90 and \$17.50.

89 Misses' Long Cape Coats, Scotch material, fancy leather and fur trim-mings. Worth \$18.50. To-morrow, \$9.50.

143 Long Cloth Capes—manufac-turer's samples—in Cheviots, Habit Cloths and Cordulets. We show these as an extreme bargain. Worth \$15.00. To-morrow, \$5.00.

169. A very novel line of new Capes just opened, in all colors, at cor-rect prices.

178. The most popular, the best fitting, the only stylish suit for Ladies is "THE NORFOLK SUIT." We are the only people with these goods. Worth \$19.00. To-morrow, \$12.50.

We show a large line of Storm Serge, tailor made, perfect fitting Blazer Suits, black and navy, a real bargain. Worth \$15.00. To-morrow, \$9.50.

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Dress Stuffs.

Not a bit strange; you would not wonder either, had you an insight to what we get in and put out—day after day big loads of fresh arrivals, till the end seems far away. So it is now and looks like going right along through all the year. Taste is abundant here, and prices winning too. Were they not at first correct you'd miss some of the throng who come to see us. Style plays a big part here and our wonderous line of Dress Stuffs are not only popular, but out of competition of some people we know. Such new things on yesterday—all sorts and styles, and prices too, that entertain. Newer than when the season was fresher—things that should have arrived earlier—and their late coming makes a cut in price, not of style. Of course you see the point. Rare Dress Stuffs for to-morrow at rare prices—a lower one than most people would think about.

New things for the coming week. Pleasing patterns in pretty Dress Goods, at prices absolutely our own.

\$1.25 yard—should be \$1.75—those new Suitings—so wide that five yards completes the dress. We commend these as far above the usual things usually seen.

\$1.47 yard—ought to be about \$2.25—54 inches wide and grand combin-ings of shades and colors—we mean those Tailor Suitings. These are the sort we show only to sell.

\$1.45 yard—bought to sell at \$2.50—late arrivals. A lot of fine Epaline cloths—wide ones, too, and all colors you'd like. Should have come to you earlier. Got a reduction on prices. You'll like them.

25c. yard—all wool. You'll say, "How cheap!" We did. A bargain so true—about 50 pieces—English Storm serge. Rather below the mark, eh?

40c.—all wool and 40 inches. 100 pieces new things in Street Dress stuffs. Abundant lookers will be pleased purchasers right here. Suppose you drop in.

27c.—about town at 44c. Don't say you didn't know a good opportunity. 'Tis folly to make an error in passing this big lot of bargains. You'll say so too after you secure a dress. Homespun of the real English kind, and wearers we know them to be.

\$1.50 yard. Came near forgetting these. Don't think we'd acted right in doing so. So new and elegant. You'll buy five yards for a suit out of this lot. Irridescent; so full of life and changeable colors; right new and right stylish—not too many, either.

200 patterns. Our words can't be too pretty about these UNMADE DRESSES—a little higher in art and conception—a little lower in price than our neighbors', and a great deal newer than anybody's. Fashion right here. Business and business goes right on all day, and yet we never tire of showing and selling these wonderful thing for wonderful women.

\$1.39 yard, Sells fast—pleases everybody. Ready shrunk 54 inch Broadcloths. They come to stay usually with others at \$2.00 a yard. A new found way got them under price. Fine cloths they are and shades as perfect as you'd ask. Try a suit with fur and you'll say we've good taste.

Right along in this tale we might tell you a story about what we are doing in other dress stuffs. Guess we might as well say a word about BLACK DRESSES. You probably will wish one to-morrow. Suppose you see us. Not that this stock is a new thing—we think it older in reputation than most things we possess—kind of a favorite to wearers of black. You know it is about like what you'd see in the combined stocks of the town. Much in quantity, all in style and as to price—"Well, leave that to us."

\$1.00 yard, interesting things, in 40 pieces fancy Etamine, Epaline and Bengaline Cloths. A great lot of pieces away below the regular price notch—finest wool and wide widths.

75c. yard—ought to be \$1.00. We mean that, too. They were bought awfully low, and for a silk finish black Henrietta these are surprising.

\$1.40 yard—should be \$2.25—50 inches wide and so grand for a visiting suit. No fear of pleasing. It is the celebrated BOTHANY CLOTH. Already about 40 pieces this season. Ask for it. Take none other.

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Silks.

A world of silks. Not exactly that, but silks from all over the world!—Those from at home and foreign too. Not a bit but that is beautiful. Not a yard, but that is warranted, and not a style but that is our own. You know, or rather you have heard of some big sales out of this big stock. Guess we will do so tomorrow, and keep it up. The stock seems still full and buyers still are pleased. Many Coming events are being supplied out of these grand novelties and pretty Party Gowns of Duchesse are so popular, even at the popular price, \$1.00 per yard.

Black Silks.

Come and go as to style and popularity. They went some time ago and we looked long for their return. Now our friends have come again. You know us on Black Dress Silks. We should say so. Selling more than the whole town, means lots to intending buyers. 58 Remnants of Fine, Warranted, Black Silks, containing 13, 14, 15, 16½ yards, in seven styles—half price.

Crystalette.

Seems to be the new thing for Street Silks. It is new and taking. Many pieces cut every day and trade growing bigger. Indeed, rather surprising. Yet stock always up in colors, every shade you want. \$1.95 per yard.

Dotted Velvets.

Bought at a great sacrifice, will go rather low to-morrow. In fact a closing of what's on hand. Don't want a yard after to-morrow. The dollar sort at 35c per yard.

Skirting Taffeta's

Those changeable beauties; a big lot that we will offer at 94c per yard.

Dinner Silks.

Glorious beauties from the Orient. Beguiling, Captivating, Enchanting. No such stuff ever south before. The high-toned, Frenchy and Turkish things, with combinations to match. We beg a few moments right here. Prices, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 per yard.

Bengaline Silks

In many shades that are new to color and to you. We know they are low. So will you. That's what they say. \$1.50 per yard.

Making Dresses.

Most people who have been abroad and are competent to appreciate Novelty, can see more Originality in the make of a Costume than in most things. We think, yes, know such is true. Our progressive pace, "up to the times," secured us the finest talent procurable—an Artist—need we say more? The Costumes furnished by us have no superiors as to style and design in this country. Simply perfect. A satisfaction comes from each customer, and right here we make, on short notice, the finest Trousseau or Street Costume that ability or taste can conceive. We want to show you through our Silks and Dress Goods, take your order for a suit and make it up in style, which will be a revelation to your friends. Suppose you come in to-morrow?

The greatest known sale now in progress. About 650 dozen in all, 4 ply at that, and 43 styles Standing, and 12 Turn Downs. We know they are as good as the kind you pay 25c for. We sell at 10c each.

Don't fail to remember, that Dr. Jaeger's Celebrated Woollens—Sanitary system—is only to be had of us. That is, we are sole agents.

Weather Warmers, in soft wool shirts, for all sorts of men, heavy, white or natural colors. Sold at \$3.00 a suit, yet an introductory for Monday 75c per Garment.

At 25c each. See our Hunter Street Window Display of them. They are equal in style to any at three times the price and they cannot be matched in this city for less than 50c.

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Carpets.



We could say a great deal more about our carpets than space admits. We feel that we are very strong here, there are reasons for our saying that. Good, prudent, careful buyers, tell us they found what they wanted here. Our styles, in many instances, are confined ones. Our prices are always the lowest, quality considered. Some nice, large bills we're sold last week. The people would not have bought unless inducements were offered.

There is an advance in the price of carpets. We knew in August it was coming, so we placed orders for late October deliveries. They have come, nearly three hundred rolls. We'll sell at Summer Prices.

Ingrain Carpets at 50c. All Wool Ingrains, best goods, 75c. Tapestry Brussels—Go where you will and you won't see half so many, from 75c to 90c.

Body Brussels, Hartfords, Bigelows, Linels, Burlingtons and a number of other makes. Pretty styles for Halls, Chambers, Parlors and Sitting Rooms.

Moquettes. A few rolls to offer on Monday, that are said by other people to be worth \$1.25. We will sell you all you want at \$1.00 per yard.

Our prices on Carpets include making, laying and lining. Some new Axminsters, Wiltons and Velvets.

Rugs. Oriental and Smyrna's. A dozen or more very large ones to be sold at 70c on the dollar.

RICES? OTHERS?

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FAMOUS WOMEN.

What They Have Done and Are Doing
with Pen and Pencil,
AND HOW THEY LIVE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Miss Katharine Tynan, Hon. Emily Lawless, the Misses Demain-Hammond, Edna Lyall (Ada Ellen Bayly).

London, October 15.—Miss Katharine Tynan, who has been prominently in Irish literature and politics. Although she is still a young woman, her beautiful poems bring her in a considerable income, and she is fast becoming one of the most popular feminine personalities in her own country.

With the exception of short visits to London, Miss Tynan is content to remain all the year round on her father's farm, Whitehall, County Dublin. The quaint thatched cottages, where the youngest of Irish poetesses draws all her inspiration, is situated some six miles from the city, at the foot of Wicklow mountains. Mr. Tynan is said to know much about farming than any other two men in Ireland, and it would be worth going a long way to see the dairy over which his daughter presides with such loving pride. Miss Tynan's own little den, however, the influence of her English friends; the photographs of Dante, Gabriel Rossetti's paintings line the walls; the newest books and periodicals lie about in literary confusion, and a portrait of Parnell, her husband.



EDNA LYALL.

Teet here, has a place on her writing table. Miss Tynan is a strong nationalist, Parnellite, and one of her most remarkable poems was written in memory of Charles Stewart Parnell. Though she writes verse for her pleasure, she gets through a great deal of hard literary work as well, and is one of the few ladies who contribute regularly to The National Observer.

Miss Tynan is below the middle height and has a powerful, thoughtful face. She goes out a good deal into Dublin literary society, and is a general favorite. She is engaged to be married to a member of Trinity college, but does not hold that matrimony should be any hindrance to a literary vocation.

The Hon. Emily Lawless will take a distinguished place in the splendid galaxy of literary geniuses given by Ireland to English-speaking folks. In "Hurricane" she has drawn a marvellously well-balanced impartial picture of the Irish peasant of today, whilst "With Essex in Ireland" is not only a singularly faithful reconstruction of the Emerald Isle as it was in the sixteenth century, but is also the strongest indictment against the mother country which could well have been penned, even by the most ardent nationalist.

Miss Lawless is the eldest daughter of the late Lord Cloncurry, and was born in County Kildare some forty odd years ago. She spent her childhood riding, boy trouting, and potting in the beautiful country around her father's castle. Natural history soon became her all-absorbing pursuit, and when on her father's death she moved with her mother and sisters to Black Rock, near Dublin, she spent much of her time searching the seashore for rare specimens and writing of "Major Lawrence, F. R. S." will have noted her taste for science, and before she was twenty she had contributed several magazine articles on botany to leading English periodicals.

Although by no means a nationalist, Miss Lawless cannot be called a unionist; the bent of her mind is strictly Irish and impartial, and she is more concerned with the truth of things than with the warfare of parties. Still, she is devoted to Ireland, and she never so happy as when she is on the green side of St. George's channel, in her beautiful home at Black Rock. No one who saw her would think she moved with her mother and sisters to Black Rock, near Dublin, she spent much of her time searching the seashore for rare specimens and writing of "Major Lawrence, F. R. S." will have noted her taste for science, and before she was twenty she had contributed several magazine articles on botany to leading English periodicals.



EDNA LYALL.

less directly challenged to do so. The peculiar nature of her work implies an extraordinary amount of historical research. Before beginning "Essex in Ireland," she made an exhaustive study of the Elizabethan reign and period. Just now she is engaged upon a series of articles on Irish history, and in order to be able to go to the fountain head, she has learned Gaelic language. Of late Miss Lawless's health has greatly broken down, but she hopes soon to complete another volume, dealing this time with modern Irish life.

Although Miss Demain-Hammond and her sister—for the two do nearly all their work together—are not so well known as many other lady artists, they are among the most successful designers and illustrators Great Britain has produced. It is not surprising that Miss Demain-Hammond entered the Lambeth school of art. Six years later she was admitted to the Royal Academy schools, and while there won ten club prizes, and was distinguished for the bold, unconventional vigor of her drawing. Black and white has always been her forte, and her first notable success was with a picture done in two shades, exhibited in 1884 in the Royal Academy, the subject, taken from Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," was that of Charles Darnay visiting the prisoners in the prison of La Force.

Shortly after, Miss Demain-Hammond gained the prize offered by the academy for the best design of a harvest festival, suitable for decorating a public building. But it is as a magazine and newspaper illustrator that Miss Demain-Hammond excels. Since their fine studies of East End life, published with Rudyard Kipling's "Scandal Herodotus," in the Christmas

number of The Detroit Free Press, their fame has grown accordingly. In order to show poor Badalia as the really was, Miss Demain-Hammond spent some days in Whitechapel studying the "Arrie" type at home, and the results were extraordinarily realistic and true to life.

The best illustrations in The Idler, Je-K Jerome's monthly, are done by the Misses Demain-Hammond, and their work is sought for far and near. Although they are sometimes to be met with at the salon, an occasional gathering of artistic and literary folk, both ladies are too busy to go out much into general society.



KATHARINE TYNAN.

Both sisters hold very divided opinions on woman's work. Like most artists they consider that a thorough art training is necessary before a girl can attempt to make her livelihood by her pencil or brush. None know better than they the energy and hard work required before a lady artist can make her way in the world, but they are always willing to give kindly word of advice to any art student whose dream is to succeed in black and white.

Although Edna Lyall is one of the most popular writers of the day, and has won through her books the sympathy and affections of thousands of readers of both sexes, her personality is but little known of the outside world. Her existence is spent far from the busy hum of London life, either in quiet Eastbourne or traveling about in search of health and sunshine. The authoress of "Donovan" has a horror of publicity and absolutely refuses to be interviewed. She is a home-loving woman, and does not care for society, literary or otherwise. Most people know by this time that "Edna Lyall" is only a transposition of the writer's real name, Edna Lyall. The youngest daughter of a London barrister, she was born and educated in Brighton, and it is said, made up her mind to be a novelist at the early age of ten. Before she was eighteen she had actually written her first book, "Won by Waiting," a real tour de force when one considers that the young writer gives in graphic picture of the French commune, which she could only have seen described in books and magazine articles. Though she has not yet received, did not produce a great impression. "Donovan," which shortly followed, made an instant mark and grew in popularity as time went on. Amongst its admirers was the late Mr. Bradlaugh, who entered into correspondence with the authoress and became, notwithstanding their difference of religious opinion, one of her firmest friends. The profits of "Donovan," by the way, served to pay for a year of three bells christened by the authoress, "Donovan," "Dot," and "Dot," presented by Miss Bayly to her brother-in-law's church, St. Saviour's, Eastbourne.

Edna Lyall travels frequently for profit. "Knight Errant" was partly written and thought out in Italy. "A Hardy Norseman" was the result of a visit to Norway. Miss Lyall has no set hours of work, but generally writes in the morning. Her delicate health makes her strongly susceptible to climatic influences, and sometimes has to lay her beloved art aside for a time. It is hardly necessary to say that every one of Miss Lyall's novels have been written with a purpose, although she does not believe in sacrificing a story for the lesson it is intended to teach. When thinking out a new novel, her conception of the story is complete, and then are planned the circumstances by which his personality is to be developed, and the subsidiary characters, who are to influence, or by whom he is influenced. She has learnt to compose on a typewriter, and has found her labors thereby immensely lightened.

People write to Edna Lyall from all parts of the world, telling her their doubts and difficulties and seeking for her advice. The publication of a new book is always the signal for a mass of correspondence. At one time her friends were considerably annoyed by an impostor who gave himself out to be the only true and genuine "Edna Lyall," and until this occurrence none but her most intimate acquaintances knew that in Miss Bayly they had often encountered an angel unwarred. She has a great veneration and esteem for Mr. Gladstone, who was one of the first to recognize her power. A large portrait of the grand old man adorns her study.

Something to look out for—the fraudulent imitations, dilutions, and substitutions that are sold as Dr. Pierce's genuine medicines, at less than the regular price. To protect the public from fraud and deception, these genuine guaranteed medicines are now sold only through druggists regularly authorized agents, and always at these long-established prices: Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (for the liver, blood, and lungs), \$1.00. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (for woman's weakness, irregularities and ailments), \$1.00. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (for the liver, stomach and bowels), 25 cents. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, 50c. But remember this: they cost you nothing, if they don't help you. They're guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or the money is returned. They're the cheapest medicines you can get for you pay only for the good you get—but they're the best, too, or they couldn't be sold on any such terms.

W. R. HOYT, 90 WHITEHALL STREET.
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SWISS CHEESE. SWISS CHEESE.
ROQUEFORT CHEESE. ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
LIMBERGER CHEESE. LIMBERGER CHEESE.
WHITE CREAM CHEESE. WHITE CREAM CHEESE.
STEMLESS RAISINS. STEMLESS RAISINS.
SEEDLESS RAISINS. SEEDLESS RAISINS.
ENGLISH CURRANTS. ENGLISH CURRANTS.
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LEGHORN CITRON. LEGHORN CITRON.
ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT. ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT.
PURE BUCKWHEAT. PURE BUCKWHEAT.
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A MALARIA CURE

Discovered at Last—Great Excitement—Thousands Eagerly Trying to Get It. Not since the discovery of vaccine virus by Jenner has there been so great an advance in medical science as the discovery of Pe-runa. One of its most beneficial uses is as a remedy for malaria. Its operation to cure this stubborn malady is unlike any other medicine known. It seems to be especially reliable in its action in those cases of malaria where quinine has failed to give permanent relief. The fact that the cures of malarial cases by Pe-runa are, without exception, permanent cures, leaves this remedy without an equal. Inquire of your druggist for further particulars, and write the Pe-runa Drug Company, of Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of a treatise on malaria, its prevention and cure.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Alderman.

I announce myself a candidate for alderman from the first ward, subject to the primary, November 14th. Being compelled to look after my business during the campaign it will be impossible for me, personally, to see all my fellow citizens, and therefore must ask my friends to consider my past actions worthy of their confidence, to look after my interests. J. C. HENDRIX.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the city at large, subject to the ensuing primary of November 14th. ARNOLD BROYLES.

The friends of Phil H. Harrison announce him as a candidate for alderman, subject to nomination by such method as may be suggested by the executive committee. J. C. HENDRIX.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for alderman at large for the city of Atlanta, subject to nomination by a primary election or such other method as the city executive committee may direct, and solicit the support of my fellow citizens. JOHN STEPHENS, JACKSON STREET.

For Councilman.

FIRST WARD. I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman from the first ward, subject to the primary to be held November 14th. JOSEPH HIRSCH.

I am a candidate for councilman from the first ward, subject to the primary to be held November 14th. J. L. C. KERR.

The friends of Mr. John J. Callaghan announce him as a candidate for councilman from the first ward, subject to the primary on the 14th of November.

By consent, the many friends of Abe F. Bonds hereby announce him a candidate for councilman from the second ward, subject to the primary of November 14th. REGISTERED VOTERS.

H. C. Stockell is a candidate for council from the second ward, subject to the primary, 14th of November.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the second ward, subject to the primary election to be held November 14th. MAJORITY.

THIRD WARD. By solicitation of many of my friends I hereby announce myself as candidate for councilman from the third ward. Thanking you for your support. Respectfully, C. W. MANGUM.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for council from the third ward, subject to the democratic primary of November 14th. ZACK H. SMITH.

The friends of Mr. J. A. Fischer hereby announce him as a candidate for councilman from the third ward, subject to the primary of November 14th. J. A. FISCHER.

This is to notify my friends that I am now a candidate for councilman from the third ward. Respectfully, JOHN L. MIELA.

At the request of many friends I announce my candidacy for council from the third ward, and solicit the support of the voters of Atlanta. J. A. FISCHER.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the council from the third ward. FRANK C. WHEAT.

I am a candidate for councilman from the third ward, subject to the democratic primary November 14th. B. H. KLINE.

FOURTH WARD. The friends of S. A. Morris announce him as a candidate to represent the fourth ward, subject to the primary on the 14th of November.

FIFTH WARD. To the Voters of Atlanta: I respectfully announce myself as candidate for councilman from the fifth ward. CHARLES F. TYLER.

I announce myself as candidate for council from the fifth ward, subject to the primary. JOHN H. WELCH.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the council from the fifth ward, subject to the primary November 14th. ZACK MARTIN.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for council from the fifth ward, subject to the democratic primary November 14th. McDuffie.

SIXTH WARD. To the Voters of Atlanta—I am a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward, subject to the primary of November 14th, 1892. I am pleased to have your vote and influence. Very respectfully, S. FRANK WARREN.

As the solicitation of friends I am a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward at primary, November 14th, G. H. Boy, October 22nd, 1892.

As the solicitation of a number of friends myself a candidate for council from the sixth ward. EDWARD C. PETERS.

To the Voters of the Sixth Ward and the citizens of Atlanta—After the continued solicitation of many friends I am induced to announce myself for councilman of the sixth ward, subject to the primary of November 14th. Having been for twenty years of residence in Atlanta and in many ways identified with the city, I ask your support and confidence. Your duties the position I am in the discharge of the duties of the same. A. C. BRUCE.

For Sheriff. I have consented to announce myself a candidate for the office of sheriff of Fulton county, subject to the election of November 14th. I am truly and so generously tempted by the volunteers, and so I am induced to announce myself. I am a native-born citizen, and I am proud to be selected for the office. My record of efforts for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the same. A. G. HOWARD.

For Coroner. To the Voters of Fulton County: I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county, subject to the election of November 14th. I have been for many years a resident of this county, and I am proud to be selected for the office. My record of efforts for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the same. BEN J. DAVIS.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county, subject to the election of November 14th. I am a native-born citizen, and I am proud to be selected for the office. My record of efforts for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the same. JOHN M. PADEN.

Announcement. Candidates for office will find The Constitution, 200 copies, supplied with a large force of printers and prepared on short notice for cards, tickets, etc. Patronage appreciated.

By mutual consent the firm of S. B. Mosley & Co., contractors, Atlanta, Ga., have been dissolved. S. B. MOSLEY, CHARLES L. MOSLEY, JOHN A. MOSLEY, JOHN A. MOSLEY.

NOTICE. S. B. MOSLEY, CHARLES L. MOSLEY, JOHN A. MOSLEY, JOHN A. MOSLEY.

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REAL ESTATE SALES.

G. W. ADAIR, FORRESTER ADAIR, G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate, AN IDEAL HOME. A Poem in Blank Verse.

YESTERDAY a consignor brought me a place to be sold—not kept on the books, but for sale. Such property as I have had in the last twelve months an hundred inquiries for. One hundred and fifty-three acres of land at the six-mile post, directly south of Atlanta, on the public road; part cleared and in cultivation, part in primeval forest; cool, clear, bold, health-restoring, life-extending, free from any bubbling springs of water; new 6-room cottage, new 3-room house, new 2-story barn, orchard, etc.; peculiarly adapted for a stock farm, a game preserve, or a country home. It is what you want. Drop in and a conveyance is at my office door and a salesman to drive you and show it to you. My pencil is too dull to describe the property. It is for sale. Call at once. G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall Street.

Ware & Owens, 2 S. Broad Street, Corner of the Bridge.

\$18 FRONT FOOT on Pulliam street, close in and corner lot; very cheap; 100x118 to 100x120.

\$750—GARDEN street, near Georgia avenue, 48x120.

\$1,000—GARTRELL street, 4-room house, 50x100.

\$1,000—WOODWARD avenue 4-room house, 50x100.

\$1,100—TATNALL street, 50x150, nice lot.

\$1,200—MILLER street, 50x125, nicely improved, with good 8-room house; can sell off three lots 50x117-12 for \$500 each and have the house and lot clear.

100x150—RANDOLPH street corner that can be had for a bargain; close in, on new car line to the river; installments.

40x50—BOACH street; a little snap.

\$2,500—E. FAIR street, 2-room cottage, close in, water and gas.

\$100—Corner lot on new 5-room cottage on Humphries street.

MERRITT street, one of the prettiest homes on this street, two miles.

50x200—W. PEACHTREE street, close in. Corner Broad street and the Bridge. Telephone, 506.

ANSLEY BROS. Real Estate. Real Estate.

\$105 FRONT FOOT for one of the best corner lots in the city; electric cars on the side; 100 feet front, on which is a house 2 stories, renting for \$50. No better investment in the city.

\$18,500—corner lot on Whitehall street, with improvements, renting now for \$117.50 per month. This is business property and a cheap.

\$300 front foot for South Pryor street house, lot, near Mitchell, 50x150.

100 feet front on Decatur street, just below the new police headquarters, running back to railroad. Can be bought at a bargain.

\$3,250—Laman Park lot, 80x175, fronting Edgewood avenue and all street improvements.

Central property, 41-12 feet front by over 100 feet deep, on Decatur street, near the new police headquarters, running back to railroad. Can be bought at a bargain.

\$12,000—Elegant Peachtree place, near in, 100x150, 12 rooms, all conveniences.

\$7,500—Beautiful Peachtree lot, 60x220; very desirably located. Come see it.

\$6,500—Bonaventure house, 10 rooms, lot 54 feet front, on Peachtree street, near the new police headquarters, running back to railroad. Can be bought at a bargain.

\$2,000—South Pryor street lot, near Woodward avenue. No other lot near it for less than \$3,000.

\$100—Front lot, 50 feet front, near the new police headquarters, running back to railroad. Can be bought at a bargain.

\$150—Front lot, 50 feet front, near the new police headquarters, running back to railroad. Can be bought at a bargain.

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REAL ESTATE SALES.

J. A. SCOTT, ISAAC LIEBMAN, Scott & Liebman, Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agents.

No. 28 Peachtree Street.

\$5,000 TO LOAN on Atlanta real estate.

\$4,500 buys 6-room house, excellent home, lot 100x200, in Edgewood, Ga., near Mr. 200 ft. 2-story house, terms easy.

\$3,000 buys 7-room house, large corner lot on Fair Street, 1-2 cash, balance 1 to 4 years.

\$2,500 buys 6-room house, lot 50x100 with 200 ft. 2-story house, terms easy.

\$2,000 buys 5-room house, lot 45x150 to alley, on Johnson avenue, \$1,000 cash, balance easy.

\$4,500 buys 7-room house, lot 50x110, on Forest avenue near Summit avenue; all modern improvements, 1-2 or 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

\$7,500 buys elegant house, all improvements, corner lot, 50x150 on Haven street; close in, 1-3 cash, balance easy.

\$6,500 buys new 3-room house, all modern improvements, lot 50x150 on Highland avenue just off Boulevard.

\$4,250 cash buys 5-room house, 2-3 room houses, renting for \$47 per month, on Stonehill street.

\$2,000 buys 6-room house, lot 50x106 to 10-foot alley on Cherry street. Nice home.

\$2,000 buys lot 50x150 on Boulevard.

\$2,000 buys pretty lot 50x108 to alley on Highland avenue, east of Boulevard.

\$1,000 buys lot 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue, 1-2 cash, balance easy.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree Street.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

Some News and Comment from the Publishing Houses.

SOMETHING OF THE LITTLE MINISTER.

Miss Aldrich's Volume of Poems—Fairy Tales in Other Lands—Comment About Tennyson.

THE LITTLE MINISTER, by J. M. Barrie.

For sale by J. P. Lester.

Among the recent novels there is one which, while comparatively new as that term applies to books, is no longer new to the public. Though scarcely twelve months old in time, it is more widely known than many become in a lifetime, and it has many admirers. It is "The Little Minister," by J. M. Barrie.

Mr. Barrie is a young Scotchman. He has written other books which have given him position in the literary world. His "Window in Thrums" is also famous, but in no way can it give him such a right to fame as "The Little Minister." Mr. Barrie published his first article in The St. James Gazette just six years ago, and since then he has been a worker in the journalistic field of London. While there he has done some famous work as a sketch and story writer, but "The Little Minister" comes to the world like a promise that the last years of the nineteenth century will not be wanting for a novelist.

Since Sir Walter Scott passed away, his native land has had no novelist of such great. Novellists, it has had, as novellists go nowadays—literary artists, whose art is very fine, but lacking the touch of a lofty genius to give it the breath of life. There is probably more literary art today than there has ever been before, but the people refuse to be comforted, and to those who say, "We are greater artists than our predecessors," the world says, "Give us a genius." In a rising generation there is more than one who can claim to have given an earnest of greater work. Mr. Barrie has given such promise. In "The Little Minister" it is fulfilled.

His art is not perfect. There are places where the effect is too intense and overwrought. The strain is too intense, and when the reader comes out he feels as if he had followed the end of the story through a mist. This is noticeable in the last few chapters, where the climax comes in such a rush of storm and flood. But even there the characters preserve their singular individuality, and when Gavin stood alone with the earl on the island, the scene is as dramatic as any in the story. The fault lies not in the descriptive portions, but in the characters. It is in them that the author's genius shines. Whatever improvement might be made in other ways, the characters who animate the story are perfect. When the homely tongue of his native land is used he has taken up the harp of the north once more, which has been silent since the great wizard's hand was still. It has been a long time since a strain which seems to catch the echo of the tone it once gave forth beneath the magic touch of its great master.

But among them all Babbie stands out like a thing of life. The girl is a witch and absolutely defies description. From the time when she comes before the little minister's startled gaze in that vision in Windyford to the very end, her creation is a triumph. At times one suspects in the story that the artistic power with which the character is drawn. Meg Merrilies was not merely a creation, or Lorna Doone, and Babbie is strangely like them both, save that to poor Meg's aimless fancy she adds a saner wit, and to Lorna's wild yet timid nature she adds a vivacity which Lorna never knew. The other characters are fine, but Babbie, the Egyptian, is transcendent.

The Little Minister was her master, but she kept her secret well, and he came near never finding it out. As in many a great play, Gavin, the center of the plot, is not the greatest character in the cause. What he did and said was altogether good, and as near perfect as need be. But his contrast with Babbie is too striking for him to shine. He conquered her, but only because he was of the race of Adam—because he was a manly man, and because Babbie, being born a woman, with all her elfinness, was born to have a master. It was not any quality in Gavin that won her, but a quality in herself.

But aside from the stars of the book—it is so dramatic that stage terms may be employed—it is among the Scottish people of the east that we find the foundation of a broad and sustained genius. Tammam Windward, Wearward, Rob Dow, who would have killed Babbie for witching Gavin, and Minnie the little Scotch laird, Margaret, and Cairn, the Highland piper, who struts across one page like an apparition, so graphic is his appearance—these are the personages that start into life beneath his touch, and which remind us so much as times of the Seer of Abbotford.

What strength there lies in that broad Scotch dialect, that dialect so rude, so rugged, and yet so expressive, that the very sound of it carries its idea home. Even to this day critics hesitate to say how much the fame of Burns owes it for its inspiring melody, how much less incomparable would be "himself" without it; or how much honor would be lost to the world had Caledonian Balgownie or Andrew Paterson, or Balle Nicol Jarvie, or fifty other of his fellows spoken pure English? Such a dialect is in itself a heritage to the novelist, and he who knows it as his mother tongue is born equipped. There is about it no distortion of grammar, no misanthropic distortion. It has gained strength from the early race who created it, and coils an idea plump into a word as pat as an echo.

Mr. Barrie has told his story in this language—the language of Burns and Scott. He has told it so well and so graphically, and has put it so much into dialogue, that greatest quality of a novel, that there is little opportunity for an adverse criticism. The evident reserve strength which underlies the ease with which he writes can overcome greater faults than appear. If at times the story is too sombre, the sombreness is so much less manifest than it is in "A Window in Thrums" that it may be passed with the assurance that this fault will be overcome. Yet it is this tendency at times to what is nearly sombreness, but to what is nearly allied to it, a tendency to subdued and graver tones, which makes the book fall somewhat short of complete excellence.

As was said before, there appears in it a strange resemblance which cannot be called imitation, to two of the great authors—Sir Walter Scott and the author of "Lorna Doone."

"Lorna Doone" has no rival. In particular field it stands alone, without a forerunner and far above successful imitation. But the very quality which makes it great will make the full effect of any story so widely different from it in many ways as to warrant any comparison with Scott—a singularly fascinating story of monodromy which overcasts the whole story like a spirit of gloom, and from which we neither

can nor wish to escape. In the midst of its most exciting pages it shall hold away just as the spell of the hard-riding Doones hung over the country folks around them, even in their hours of greatest mirth.

It is this same shadow which at times seems to cast its gray mantle over the story which created "The Little Minister." Whether the similarity is due to the presence of wild natural scenes in both of whether it is but the trace of the same pathetic touch that wrote of "Jess," we do not know. But its presence is felt, and where it is felt it mars that much his complete success in his chosen field—a field which has attracted a loftier genius than that which gave the world "Lorna Doone," a field from whence sprang "The Heart of Midlothian," "Guy Mannering," "Rob Roy" and all the immortal names which keep them company. There is the unbounded outlet for his strength. Let his characters leave their own impressions. Let Tammam Windward and Jean and Margaret and Babbie, Babbie, Rob Dow and little Michael—little Michael whom we see so seldom, yet love best of all—Wearward, and Babbie, the incomparable Babbie—let them tell their own story, as they do tell it. Let the descriptions which must fall like connecting threads between the dialogue be what it should be—a continuance of the plot—without seeking to control the story's tone, but let it under a foreign spell, and "The Little Minister" is perfect.

Songs about Life, Love and Death, by Anne Reeve Aldrich. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, at J. P. Lester's, \$1.25.

Since Mrs. Browning died no sweeter spirit has breathed its life into verse than that of Anne Reeve Aldrich. Miss Aldrich had arranged for the publication of this little volume before her death. The title is her own. With a single exception the volume remains as she left it. The poem, "Death at Daylight," was dictated during her last illness, shortly before she died, just a few days. The poem is singularly impressive and solemn, when it is known to have been written by one on the verge of another world.

I shall go out when the light comes in,
There he lay, the light from face and face,
I shall pass down on her way to earth,
As I seek for a path through space.

I shall go out when the light comes in,
Would I might take one ray with me;
It is blackest night between the worlds,
And how is a soul to see.

It is hard to die at twenty-six, in the first flush of successful ambition, but surely the sweet spirit which wrote the poems of this little book had naught to fear at crossing the bar. But the world is cold at dawn, when hope is dead, and death's face might then cause even faith to shudder.

Throughout the little volume no false or discordant touch is found. The strength of a graceful fancy well controlled is manifest. "My Persian Prayer Rug"

Made smooth some centuries ago
By praying eastern devotees,
Blurred by these days of naked feet
And somewhat worn by shuffling knees
In Isphahan.

It is one of the most artistic little poems in the volume. There are no long poems. All are short flights of song—not mere promises of what might have been, for some of them contain more than promise. They will have a life of their own. They are like Swan-songs—sweetly sung as the singer dies.

J. N. C.

BRIEFS ABOUT BOOKS.

Cassell & Co. have issued a neat little volume of "Fairy Tales in Other Lands," by Julia Goddard. A Chinese Beauty and the Beast, a Scandinavian Jack the Giant Killer, an Egyptian Prince in Boots, a Persian Jack and the Bean Stalk, and a Japanese Red Ridinghood, are among them, and the names of the stories give an idea of the scope of the book. The office boy, aged ten, got hold of it the day it came and was oblivious to the call bell until it was taken away from him. The stories are charmingly written. Fairy tales were once the peculiar property of children, though some older people have been known to sneak off in a corner and read them, long after they were grown up, fearing to be laughed at if caught in the act. But the rise of the study of comparative mythology has given fairy tales a double significance, and today the gravest historians look on them as not by any means the least important method of tracing the origin of nations. But children have the right to them, and after all the comparative mythologists have discovered no truer fact than that nations are composed of grown up children.

"Wrecked on the Bermuda," by C. T. Dillingham & Co. is a very interesting story of three little castaways, who start for Europe on an old sailing ship, and are wrecked at sea. The story of the voyage and their adventures during and after the wreck is well told by Captain Meyer, and makes a good book for juvenile readers.

The Scribners have issued a beautiful edition of "Marsden Chan," by Thomas Nelson Page, with illustrations by J. P. Smalley. The book is printed on heavy linen paper, in bold type, with seven full page illustrations, and bound in pale green cloth with gold and black lettering.

"Marsden Chan" needs no comment here. It has charmed the English speaking world; but to southern hearts it appeals with a singular force. It is the first, so it is the sweetest story, its author ever wrote, and its appeal to the heart is such that it will commend itself to the widest readers. It is the story of a young man, "South Sea Island," by Charles Warren Stoddard, comes from the Scribners, an old friend of the South Sea Islands, and a very charming. Now, almost a generation later, they come to renew old acquaintances and make new friends. They are truly what Mr. Howells in the introduction calls them: "The highest, sweetest, wildest, truest thing that ever came from the pen of a man, and the life of that summer ocean." At J. P. Lester's, \$1.50.

ESSAYS IN MINIATURE, by Agnes Repplier. Charles L. Webster & Co. publishers. At J. P. Lester's, \$1.

UNDER PRESSURE, by Marchesa Theodora. Macmillan & Co. publishers. At J. P. Lester's, \$1.

HELEN TREVELYAN, or the RULING RACE, by John May. Macmillan & Co. publishers. At J. P. Lester's, \$1.

WOMAN OF THE GERMAN, A NOVEL, by J. F. Lester. Worthington Company, publishers. At J. P. Lester's, 75 cents.

DESSERTS AND SALADS, European and American. Economical and dainty. By Gesine Lemcke. Charles T. Dillingham & Co., publishers. New York. At J. P. Lester's.

AFTER TEN YEARS AND OTHER STORIES, by J. P. Lester. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, publishers. At J. P. Lester's, \$1.75.

POEMS OF GUN AND BIRD, by Ernest McGuffey. Illustrated by H. E. Butler. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers. At J. P. Lester's, \$1.75.

JOVANNI AND THE OTHER, and OTHER STORIES, by Francesco Hodgson Burnett. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers. At J. P. Lester's, \$1.50.

ZACHARY PETER, by Laurence Binyon. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers. At J. P. Lester's, \$1.25.

PRINCE SERREBYANT, A NOVEL, by the time of Ivan the Terrible and the conquest of Moscow. By Osk. Tolstol. Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers. At J. P. Lester's.

SPANISH CITIES, with glimpses of Gibraltar and Tangier. By Charles Augustus Stoddard. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers. At J. P. Lester's.

A SHADOW'S SHADOW, by Lulah Ragland. J. E. Lippincott & Co., publishers. At J. P. Lester's.

TAXATION AND WORK, by Edward Atkinson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers. At J. P. Lester's.

ALMOST FOURTEEN, by Mortimer A. Warren. Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers. At J. P. Lester's.

Literary News.

Mr. Beckles Willson, formerly of Atlanta, has written a unique little article on "The Life of Literature" for the month. All have heard of the sage who, when asked "What was worth living?" answered "It depends on the liver." Mr. Willson gives

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE.

WINTER UNDERWEAR!

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SIMON & FROHSIN,

43 WHITEHALL ST.

- Ladies' heavy ribbed Jersey Vests - 19c
- Ladies' ribbed wool Vests, worth 60c - 33c
- Ladies' ribbed wool Vests, worth \$1 - 65c
- Ladies' full white merino Vests and Pants, price everywhere 50c - 39c
- Ladies' wool Vests and Pants, worth \$1 - 65c
- Ladies' lamb's wool Vests and Pants, white and scarlet, the \$1.25 quality - 93c
- Men's mixed Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c - 33c
- Men's all natural wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1 - 69c
- Men's medicated scarlet Shirts and Drawers, the \$1 quality - 74c
- Men's canton flannel Drawers with double seats - 35c
- Men's fine, all-wool cashmere Hose, black and colors - 25c
- Children's wool Union Suits, white and gray - 98c
- Children's all-wool seamless Hose, all sizes - 19c
- Ladies' seamless wool Hose, worth 25c - 19c
- Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, all colors and black, worth \$1 - 69c
- Ladies' 5-hook Foster Kid Gloves, worth \$1.25 - 85c
- Ladies' fine black cashmere Gloves with silk fingers - 25c
- Children's wool Mittens - 10c
- Children's plaid and striped all-wool Cloaks, sizes 1 to 4 years - \$1.95
- Children's Angora Fur sets, worth \$3 - \$1.50
- Infant's fine wool cashmere Hose, silk heel and toes, worth 35c - 20c
- Ladies' seamless, fast black Hose, a 25c quality - 15c
- Ladies' fleece-lined Hose, Hermsdorf's fast black, Men's Hermsdorf's fast black half Hose, double heel and toes - 25c
- Men's lined Kid Gloves with fur tops - 15c
- Men's lined Kid Gloves with fur tops - 75c

many instances of how this organ has affected poets and philosophers, who are supposed to be beyond the reach of such material things. Lord Tennyson's new volume of poems is published by the Macmillan & Co. of New York. It is entitled "The Death of Moore, Adam Sedgwick, and Thomas Carlyle." It is a model of what a magazine for boys and girls should be.

The Popular Science Monthly covers its special effort to make it as perfect as possible. Noticeable among its many attractive features is the way in which it is illustrated. From one end to the other the pictures are remarkably fine. This and the uniform merit of the stories and other reading matter make it a model of what a magazine for boys and girls should be.

The department of new books, which grows more and more authoritative every month, is greatly added to by the reproduction of speed men illustrations from the newest books in the market. A glance at the many pages devoted to books and their authors is thus given in the most appealing form.

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Douglas, Thomas & Davison

Are now showing their second purchases of fine wool Dress Goods. Specially interesting things in Illuminated and Shot Effects.

Among other interesting bargains we offer 100 pieces 40-inch all-wool Cheviot in a complete range of colorings, decidedly the best 50c article offered in any market this season, to be sold as long as they last at 29c per yard.

89-91 Whitehall.

74-76 S. Broad.

DEYTON H. SNOOK & SON.

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK

In white maple, mahogany and solid oak Furniture. \$25 solid oak Suits, \$35.50 \$35 beautiful Chival Suits, \$20. \$50 Plush Parlor Suits, \$25. SPOT CASH. 100 elegant Parlor and Drawing Room Suits, Fancy Couches, Sofas, Divans and Chairs will be offered Monday and for one week only. The biggest cut ever known in the Furniture trade. These goods must be sold, and if you intend buying anything in our line it will be to your interest to see our stock. Prices will be the sensation of the week. 5 carloads just opened. Elegant Grand Rapids Furniture. 25 lovely white maple, oak and mahogany French Dressing Tables, new, nobby and cheap. Nothing like them in Atlanta. Sideboards, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Office Desks and Chairs. 300 beautiful Rattan and fancy Leather Rockers and Turkish Couches. See these great bargains. Spring Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, 25 Brass and Metal Beds at half price. Remember, Monday morning every article on our floors will be a bargain.

CHRYSAETHUM SHOW

LEASE FOR SALE

On a four-story, well-lighted brick building 40x100, situated in heart of city, with elevator and all modern conveniences. Lease has nine years to run. Just the place for a large wholesale house or light manufacturing. Apply to P. O. box 334.

The Original and Genuine (WORCESTERSHIRE) LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

At Lambert's Nursery, opposite Oakland cemetery, beginning on Monday, October 31st, and continuing for five days. Fair street dummy will bring you to the place.

A few pattern hats will be closed out at less than first cost. Also special prices on Trimmed Hats. A handsome line of Children's and Infants' Caps, Mourning Bonnets and Hats a specialty at Miss Mary Ryan's, 45 Whitehall Street.

Beware of Imitations; see that you get Lea & Perrins

See that you get Lea & Perrins

PLA

The Man with

BY JOEL

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PLANTATION FABLES

The Man and His Boots | Brother Mud Turtle's
with Red Tops. Trickery.BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, AUTHOR OF "UNCLE
REMUS," ETC.

Copyright by the Author.

The Man and His Boots.

"You don't hear me say dat de cree-
ture is got mos' ez much sense ez folks,
ah? You honey?" inquired Uncle Remus
one day when he and de little boy were
alone together. The youngster nodded.
"Well, den," said de old man
serenely, "An bleedee ter tell you dat
moses dunno nothin' 'bout dat dat's
good ez dat dat ain't good. Dey dunno
right from wrong. Dey see what dey
want, en dey git it ef dey kin by hook
or by crook. Dey don't ax who it blongs
to, ner wharabouts it come from. Dey dun-
no de difference 'twixt what's der'n en dat
what ain't der'n."

"Miss Sally say no longer'n yistiddy
dat I'd keep on tellin' you dese creetur-
s trel blumby you'll get mix up in de
m'n en fergit all 'bout yo' Sunday
school lesson, but I laid down de p'int
ter Miss Sally, dat ef a chap 'bout yo'
age en size dunno de difference 'twixt
creeetur doin's en folks doin's he better
be turned cut ter graze. I aint tellin'
no dere tales on account er what de
creeeturs does; I'm tellin' um on account
er de way de folks does. How de name
er goodness kin folks go on en steal, en
tell lies like de creeeturs done en not git
harm. Dey des can't do it. Dead dog
sneez dies, en chestin' never thives—
not when folks gits at it."

"One time," Uncle Remus continued,
after delivering this little sermon, "dey
was a man what hear talk er some er
Brer Rabbit doin's—how he lay down in
de road whiles a man wuz gwine long
wid some fishes in a waggin, en how he
run 'roun' en lay down agin, en keep on
doin' dat trel blumby de man went back
after de fust rabbit he seed, en den Brer
Rabbit had a chance fer ter git de fust
one. I fone mos' fergit dat ar tale off'n my
mind. But howsomever fitt wuz, de man
done hear tell 'bout it, en he 'low ter his-
self dat he des ez smart ez what Brer
Rabbit is."

"So, one day he got 'im a bran new
pair boots wid red tops on um, en whiles
he settin' side er de road lookin' at um
he hear somebody comin' long in a wag-
gin. He know'd who de somebody wuz,
kaze he seed 'im on de rise er de hill.
"De man in de waggin had some calico
fer ter make his wife a dress, en some
blue chiny ware fer ter put in de cub-
ber'd. De man what had de boots, he
hid hisse'f in de bushes fer ter see what
de tudder man gwine do."

"Well, suh, de man in de waggin, he
come long, en he see de boot in de road.
He holler at his hoss fer ter 'Who dar!'
en he look at de boot right hard like he
studyin'."

"He 'low: 'Ef dey wuz two un you I'd
take you, but one boot ain't gwine do
nobody no good' cepin' hits a wooden-
legged man."

"So he driv on, en de man what lay
de boot dar, he put out en went on
ahead en flung de yuther boot in de road.
De man in de waggin, he come long, he
did, en he see de yuther boot.
"He 'low, 'Heyo! dish yer boot makes
tudder boot good. Wo dar, hoss! I'll go
back en git it'."

"Wid dat he drapt de lines on de dash-
board, en went back ter de boot. He
whiles he gwine de man what had de
boots tuck de calico en de crockery en
made off wid um. He hid um in de
underbrush, en den he come back en
lissen, fer ter see what de yuther man
gwine do. Well, suh, de yuther man
come back wid de boot en den he had
two. Time he clum in de waggin he
seed dat somebody done steal his calico
en his crockery, but he ain't say nothin'."

He des look at de boots en laugh.

"De man in de bushes ain't know what
ter make er dis. He stood dar, he did,
scratch his head en study. He watch de
yuther man, en fur ez he kin see 'im he
wuz lookin' at de boots en laughin'."

De man in de bushes say he gwine ter see
what de matter wid dem ar boots, when
de man in de waggin kin swap off calico
en crockery fer um en still feel good nuff
fer ter laugh. So de man in de bushes he
run 'roun' en head de yuther man off en
met 'im in de road. He came drivin' long
still lookin' at de boots en laughin'. Look
at when he see de man in de road he
make 'im laugh vusser dan befo'."

"De man in de road 'low, 'You mus'
be havin' a mighty heap er fun all by
yours'f'."

"De man in de waggin laugh like he
gwine bus' wide open. All he kin say
is, 'Lawsy massy! dese boots! dese boots!'
dese boots!"

"De man in de road 'low, 'What de mat-
ter wid de boots dey er so mighty funny?
Dey ain't look funny ter me'."

"De man in de waggin look like he
choke wid laughin'. When he ketch his
breff, he holler, 'Oh, dese boots! dese
boots!'"

"Man in de road 'low, 'You ain't gwine
crazy, is you?'"

"Man in de waggin say: 'You'd be crazy
too ef somebody had 'a' come long en
drapt dese boots whar you could git um.
Lawsy massy! dese boots!'"

"Man in de road 'low: 'What kinder
doins is dis? You better lemme git up
en take you home to yo' family'."

"Man in de waggin say: 'My folks 'll
laugh too when dey know what I knows,
en you'd laugh yo'self, ef you'd a been
comin' long de road en fin dese boots
what got red on de top'."

"Man in de road say: 'I had a pa'r des
like un en dey ain't make me laugh'."

"Man in de waggin say: 'You'd laugh
vusser dan me ef you'd er pick dese

boots up in de road en foun' one ten-dol-
lar bill in one un um, en a nudder ten-
dollar bill in tudder one'."

"Man in de road 'low, 'Lemme see dem
boots! Dey er mine! Han' um here! I
tuck 'em los' um yistiddy while I comin'
fun town. Gimme de money!'"

"Man in de waggin sorter shet his eye,
He say, 'Is you right sho' dey er yone?'"

"Man in de road 'low: 'Yes dey is, en
I got de proof un it'."

"Man in de waggin say, 'Well en good!
Git up here en go long wid me en show
me de proof'."

"Man in de road clum up on de wheel
but 'fo' he kin set down de man on de
waggin flung back in de waggin body, en
jump on 'im en de 'im, en tuck 'im off
ter de calaboose. Dar dey make 'im tell
what he done wid de waggin body, en
en dey kep' 'im in dunner how long, en
en dey kep' 'im loose dey tuck 'im out
en hit 'im thirty-nine on de naked hide."

"'Cos," continued Uncle Remus, see-
ing a shade of perplexity on de little
boy's face, "de man in de waggin ain't
fin' no money in de boots. He des puttin'
on so he kin fin' de man what drap um,
kaze he know dat right whar he fin' de
man dat drap um right dar he'll fin' de
man what stole his calico en crockery."

Dat what make I say dat folks ain't got
no business mockin' de way de creeeturs
does. Dey er boun' ter git cetch up wid,
en right den dey er in deep trouble.
Creeeturs kin take what ain't der's en tell
fibs en dey don't no harm come fum it,
but when folks tries it dey er bleedee
ter come ter some bad end. Now you
des watch um."

Brother Mud Turtle's Trickery.

"I don't like dese yer tales, 'bout
folks no how you kin fix um," said Un-
cle Remus, after an unusually long pause,
during which he rubbed his left hand
with the right in order to run the rheuma-
tism out. "No, suh, I don't like 'em, kaze
folks can't play no tricks ner git

even wid der neighbors widout hurtin'
somebody's feelins' en breakin' some law
er nudder, er gwine 'ginst what de
preacher say."

"Look at dat man what I des been
tellin' you 'bout. He let de udder man
fool 'im, en ketch 'im, en make 'im
he let um take 'im off ter de calaboose.
He oughter been tuck dar; I aint sputtin'
dat; yit ef dat had been some er de
creeeturs dey'd er sho'ly got loose fum dar."

"When it come ter talkin' 'bout gittin'
loose," Uncle Remus continued, settin'
himself comfortably in his chair, "I git
ter runnin' on in my mind 'bout ole Brer
Fox en ole Brer Mud Turtle. Dey had
some kinder fallin' out once 'pon a time—
I dunner what. I speck hit's got a tale
hung on it, but de tale des switch itself
out'n my mind. Yit dey's done had a
fallin' out en dey want no love los' be-
twix um. Well, suh, one day Brer Fox
wuz gwine down de creek fishin'. Little
ez you may think un it, Brer Fox wuz
monstus fon' er fish, en evey chance
he got he'd go fishin'."

"On Sunday, too?" inquired de little
boy. He had been lectured on that sub-
ject not long before.

"Well, I tell you now," replied Uncle
Remus, laughin', "Brer Fox is like a
'oman's tongue—he ain't got no Sunday."

"What kind of bait did he have?" de
youngster asked.

"What he want wid bait, honey?" He
ain't got no bait, en no pole, en no hook.
He des went down de creek, en when
he come ter a good place, he'd wade in
en feel und' de rocks en und' de bank.
Sometimes he'd ketch a horny-head, en
den agin he'd ketch a perch. Well, suh,
he went on en went on, en he had bad
luck. Look like de fish wuz all gone
fum home, but he kep' on en kep' on.
He 'low ter hisse'f dat he bleedee ter
have some fish fer dinner. One time
he put his han' in a crawfish nes' en
got nipt, en a nudder time he tetcht a
eel en it made de col' chillis run 'cross
'im."

"Bimeby Brer Fox come ter whar ole
brer Mud Turtle live at. I dunner what
make ole Brer Mud Turtle live in sech a
damp place like dat. Look like him en
his folks 'ud have a bad col' de whole
blessed time. But der he wuz in de water
und' de bank, layin' dar fas' asleep,
dreamin' 'bout de good times he'd have
when de freshet come. He 'uz layin' dar
wid his eyes shet, when de fust news he
know he feel sump'n nuder fumblin' 'roun'
his head. 'Twant nobody but ole Brer
Fox feelin' 'roun' und' de bank fer
fishes."

"Brer Mud Turtle move his head, he
did, but de fumblin' kep' on, en bimeby
he open his mou't, en Brer Fox fumble
en fumble trel bimeby he got his han' in
dar, en time he do dat ole Brer Mud
Turtle shet down on it. En I let you
know," continued Uncle Remus, shakin'
his head slowly from side to side, as if
to add emphasis to de statement,—"I let
you know whar ole Brer Mud Turtle shet
down on yo' han' you got ter cut off his
head en den wait twel it thunder 'fo' he
turn loose."

"Well, suh, he shet down on ole Brer
Fox en ef you'd a been anywhar in dat
settlement you'd a heard squallin' den ef
you ain't never hear none befo'."

"Brer Fox des hit his head back en
holler 'Ouch! Ouch! Ouch! What dis got
me? Ouch! Turn me aloose! Ouch! Some-
body better run here quick! Laws
massy! Ouch!'"

"But Brer Mud Turtle, he hit on, a
he feel so much comfort dat he'd er'n
about went ter sleep agin ef Brer Fox
hadn't a-snatched en jerked so har' en
holler so loud."

"Brer Fox holler en Brer Mud Turtle
hol' on. Brer Fox holler en Brer Mud
Turtle hol' on. Dar dey wuz—up en

ing, holler en hol' fas'. Bimeby it hurt
so bad dat Brer Fox des fetched one loud
squall en neder big pull, en out come
Brer Mud Turtle a-hangin' ter his han'."

"Well, suh, when dey got on de bank
en Brer Mud Turtle loose widout waitin'
fer de thunder. He ax Brer Fox pardon,
but Brer Fox say he ain't got no pardon
fer ter git 'im."

"Brer Mud Turtle make like he skeer'd
en 'low, 'I dar ter gracious. Brer Fox! Ef
I'd er know'd twus you, I'd er never
shet down on you in de 'roun' wori', kaze
I know what a dangerous man you is. I
know yo' daddy befo' you, en he wuz
a dangerous man'."

"But Brer Fox 'fuse ter lissen ter dat
kinder talk. He say, 'I been wantin' you
a long time, en now I got you. I got you
right whar I want you, en when ge'thoo
wid you yo' own folks wouldn't
know you ef dey wuz ter meet you in de
middle er de road'."

"Brer Mud Turtle cry on one side his
face en laugh on tudder. He 'low, Please,
suh, Brer Fox, des let me off dis time en
I'll be good friend long wid you all de
balance er de time. Please, suh, Brer
Fox! let me off dis time'."

"Brer Fox say, 'Oh, yes! I'll let you
off. I'm all de time a-lettin' off folks
what bite me de bone. Oh, yes! I'll
let you off, but I'll take en skin you fust'."

"Brer Mud Turtle 'low, 'Sposen I ain't
got no hide on me—den what you gwine
do?'"

"Brer Fox grit his tushees. He say, 'Ef
you ain't got no hide, I'll fin' de place
whar he hide hisse'f, be dat what'."

"Wid dat he make a grab at Brer Mud
Turtle neck, but Brer Mud Turtle draw
his head en his foot und' his shell, en
quile up his tail, en dar he wuz. He so
ole en tough he got mos' on his shell.
Brer Fox fool wid um en gwine en gonne
at de shell, but he des might er well
gwine en gonne at a flint rock. He work
en he work, but tain't no good. He
cant git Brer Mud Turtle out er his house
no way he kin fix it."

"Ole Brer Mud Turtle talk at 'im. He
'low, 'Hid ain't no name fer it, Brer
Fox. You'll be jember-jaw'd long 'fo' you
gwine thoo my hide'."

"Brer Fox gwine en gonne, en gonne
en gonne."

"Brer Mud Turtle 'low, 'Dey ain't but
one way ter ter git dat shell off, Brer
Fox'."

"Brer Fox 'fuse ter make answer. He
gonne en gonne, en gonne en gonne."

"Brer Mud Turtle 'low, 'Tushes ain't
gwine git it off. Claws ain't gwine git



"OUT COME OLE BRER MUD TURTLE A-HANGIN' TER HIS HAN'!"

it off. Yit mud en water will do de work.
Now I'm gwine ter sleep."

"Brer Fox gwine en gonne, en gonne
en gonne, en bimeby he git tired, mo'
specielly when he hear ole Brer Mud
Turtle layin' in dar snorin' like some-
body savin' grounds. Den he so' den
en watch Brer Mud Turtle, but he ain't
move. He do des like he sleep."

"Den Brer Fox git de idee dat he'll play
a trick on Brer Mud Turtle. He holler
out, 'Good-by, Brer Mud Turtle! You er
too much fer me dis time. My han' hurt
me so bad, I got ter go home en git a
poultice put on it. But I'll pay you back
ef hit's de las ac'."

"Brer Fox make like he gwine off, but
he des run 'roun' en hid in de bushes.
Yit does you speck he gwine fol Brer
Mud Turtle? Sho, honey! Da creeetur
got mos' on his back, en he got so much
sense in his head his eyes look ed. He
des lay dar, ole Brer Mud Turtle ed,
en sun hisse'f same ez ef he wuz at a
rock in de creek. He lay dar as still as
Brer Fox got his impudent stress up,
en he come out de bushes en went ter
Brer Mud Turtle en shuck 'im 'im ax'd
'im how he gwine git de shell off."

"Brer Mud Turtle 'low, 'Tushes ain't
gwine git it off. Claws ain't gwine git
it off. Yit mud en wate will do de work'."

"Brer Fox say, 'Don't riddle me no rid-
dles. Up en tell me likea man how I
gwine ter git yo' shell off'."

"Brer Mud Turtle 'low, 'Put me in de
mud, en rub my back hard ez you kin.
Den de shell bleedee ter come off. Dat
de reason dey calls me Brer Mud Turtle'."

"Well suh," said Uncle Remus, laugh-
ing heartily, "Brer Fox ain't got no bet-
ter sense dan ter 'bieve all dat trel, but
he tuck en shove Brer Mud Turtle
long twel he got 'im in de mud en den
he gun ter rub on his back like somebody
curryin' a hoss. What happen den? Well,
dey ain't nothin' 'till appen cepin' what
bleedee ter happen. De mo' he rub on
de back de deeper 'er Brer Mud Turtle
go in de mud. Bimeby while Brer Fox wuz
rubbin' right har Brer Mud Turtle
sorter gun hisse'f alrit en went down out
er reach. 'Cos de make Brer Fox
spunge in de wate, en a little mud en
he'd a drowned right den en dar. He
went out on de bank, he did, en whiles
he settin' dar drin' hisse'f he know'd dat
Brer Mud Turtle wuz laughin' at 'im,
kaze he kin see de mud 'im in'."

"The little be laughin', but he shook
his head indignously."

"Well," said Uncle Remus, "ef you
gwine ter dpute dat, you des ez well
ter stan' up'n face me down 'bout de
whibbles dar, on de water en foller in
bubbles dar, on de water en foller in
atter one nudder he bleedee ter know
dat Brer Mud Turtle down under dar
laughin' ter ter kill hisse'f'."

"This aded the matter. The child was
convinc-

A MAMMOTH CONCERN

The Southern Shorthand and Business
College Grows.

A MODEL BUSINESS INSTITUTION.

A Reporter's Interview—All Colleges Not
Alike—The Southern Shorthand
and Business College's Method.

Six thousand, seven hundred and fifty
square feet of space.

One hundred and five new pupils within
three months.

Nearly two hundred students, represent-
ing twenty states of the union. This may
seem a preposterous statement coming from
a business college, but nevertheless it is a
fact.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Arnold, one of the
managers of the Southern Shorthand and
Business college to a Constitution reporter,
we undertook the establishment here of a
commercial college with the determination
of making it the best in the south and equal
to any in the United States, and the remark-
able success with which we have met fully
assures us that our anticipations will be
abundantly realized. Not quite a year ago

when we moved into our present quarters
our floor was sufficient to accommodate
our entire school, but now it requires three
large floors, 8,750 square feet of space to
meet our necessities. Within the last three
months we have had

60 new pupils to enter our college, many
of whom are thought of attending some of
the leading northern colleges."

"Are your graduates successful in ob-
taining employment?"

"Very, indeed. We have more demands
for office help than we are able to supply.
During one month we had thirty-five ap-
plicants for bookkeepers, stenographers and
office assistants, but were able to fill only
twenty-five of the demands. In Atlanta
alone, we have over three hundred gradu-
ates holding positions, besides many hun-
dreds all over the United States."

"What is the secret of your wonderful
growth?"

"Thorough work. We are prepared to
substantiate the statement that there is no
business college in the southern states that
gives as complete and thorough a course
of instruction as we do."

"Has the business department which you
added a few months ago come up to your
expectations?"

"To be sure. It has far surpassed our most
ardent hopes."

The reporter was then ushered from the
reception room into the business depart-
ment and introduced to Mr. Maclean, one
of the teachers. After an exchange of
courtesies, we said: "What is the design
of the commercial course of this college?"

"The design," said Mr. Maclean, "is to
give a complete commercial education. By
this I mean," he continued, "a train-
ing as will fit one for the varied respon-
sibilities of the different departments of com-
mercial life. Now a short course in book-
keeping and one or two collateral subjects
will not accomplish this. The successful
man of today must have a broad education,
he must lay a foundation of sound business
and economical principles. In view of this
we have outlined our course, and it is a
source of great satisfaction to us to know
that it is meeting with the unbounded ap-
praisal of these conversant with it. Our
students are our best advertisers. When
they enter they are delighted to know that
the course far exceeds their most sanguine
expectations. They soon catch the spirit
of thoroughness that pervades every de-
partment, and many remain double the
time they intended. They catch a glimpse
of the honor and profits awaiting them if
they but complete the course; they see in
it a stepping stone to a new life, and they
are not slow to avail themselves of its ad-
vantages."

"You regard thoroughness of first impor-
tance without reference to time," we re-
marked.

"We do, most certainly. No thoughtful
and ambitious young man will let a few
weeks' extra study weigh against his entire
future. A short, superficial course will re-
sult in fitting him for nothing in particular,
and is dear at any price. It brings dis-
credit on him and blocks him at every turn
in life. The successful business men of
our country are well educated. They are
men of keen perception and great mental
caliber—men who have thoroughly trained
themselves for their life's work. Young
men realize this, and are not satisfied with
anything short of thoroughness and com-
pleteness."

"And," continued Mr. Maclean, "the im-
parting of knowledge is only of secondary
consideration with us. Of first importance
is the manner in which the knowledge is im-
parted. In teaching we do not lose sight
of the true principles of education. We aim
at making our students thinkers, not mere
reciters of others' ideas; in a word, our
aim is mental development combined with
useful studies."

"That is certainly true education, Mr.
Maclean, and we do not wonder how that
college is meeting with such unpreceden-
ted success. I would be pleased to see some
of the students' work."

Mr. Maclean spread before us numerous
books, exact counterparts of those used in
representative business houses.

"Bookkeeping," said Mr. Maclean, "is
taught here from the standpoint of expert
accounting, and every record is made as
carefully and as accurately as if it were to
be examined in a law court. Daily lectures
are given on the scientific principles of the
subject, and the mechanical form of the
books is given special attention. To our
students, bookkeeping is a history, and they
endeavor to make it complete. From a leg-
al, practical and technical point of view,
the books of our students will be found to
be correct, and we invite experienced ac-
countants to examine them. Our object in
bookkeeping is the result of careful
study, patient investigation and almost en-
dless research among the more intelligent and
successful business men of the country."

"These books," continued Mr. Maclean,
"exemplify the latest and best methods of
account keeping. Here are lists," he said,
"illustrating the retail grocery business,
shipping and commission, jobbing, state
agencies and installment houses, manu-
facturing, joint stock company, banking,
etc. The forms of these books and the

transactions relating thereto, were taken
from the most reputable business houses
in the United States by a personal friend
of mine, Mr. E. S. Curtis, of Rochester, N.
Y., who is unsurpassed as a scientific, prac-
tical and expert accountant."

"In the junior and senior departments
of our course," continued Mr. Maclean,
"we have four weeks' actual business prac-
tice. Here the student becomes a real busi-
ness man in all essential respects, he writes
up articles of copartnership, notes, drafts,
checks, invoices, business letters of all
kinds, telegrams, etc.; equates accounts and
renders statements; buys and sells exchange
on New York, etc., etc."

"The course is book-keeping must be ex-
amined to be appreciated, as it is impossi-
ble in a few minutes to give a comprehen-
sive view of it."

Mr. Maclean then called our attention
to the penmanship in the books. "You
don't see," said he, "any flourished writing.
This is a business college in the true sense
of the term, consequently a plain, unadorned,
rapid business hand is taught and practiced
—penmanship that has a commercial value
that can be used by every one with facility;
in a word, a style that can be carried with
ease from the schoolroom to the office with-
out changing it in any respect. Any other
kind of writing is a humbug and a crime
against education. A student's time is too
precious to be wasted in flourishing and fea-
turing the legs of capital letters. The writ-
ing you see in these books is similar to that
seen in every bank or other business house
wherein an easy, rapid hand is written."

"The walls of the Southern Shorthand
and Business college are not decorated with
pictures of eagles, swans, reptiles and
beasts of prey, labeled penmanship. Schools
in which such things are to be seen are
not business colleges, but playhouses. Mr.
Maclean then went on to show us that
in addition to its utility, business penman-
ship is one of the most important sub-
jects on any course in commercial educa-
tion. He said that the public schools would
only teach penmanship properly, they would
increase their usefulness by teaching only
drill, and would afford me a great deal of
pleasure."

"If time permitted my giving you a
glimpse into our course in commercial law,
commercial arithmetic, grammar, corre-
spondence, etc. We have daily class drills
on these subjects, and in each subject make
use of the best text books extant. The
knowledge obtained of contracts and com-
mercial paper is worth infinitely more
than the cost of the entire commercial
course. But call again and I shall be pleased
to carry you through the remainder of
the course."

No other Sarasapilla possesses the com-
bination and process which make
Hood's Sarasapilla peculiar to itself.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Sleepy.

If a man is drowsy
in the day time
after a good
night's sleep,
there's indiges-
tion and stomach
disorder.

BEECHAM'S
PILLS

By removing the waste
matter which is clog-
ging the system, will cure all Bilious-
ness, Nerve Disorders, and will
quickly relieve Sick Headache.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 355 Canal St.

Nothing like this.

Members
of the
General
Assembly

Who have Clothing wants
to supply while in Atlanta
will find that our stock
offers to them every advan-
tage to make their selection
of a Suit or an Overcoat or
a Hat, or even Furnishing
goods, at such a price as will
be fair and pleasing. Ready
and glad to show you what
we have.

A. Rosenfeld & Son,

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S
ATTIRE.

24 Whitehall Street,
Corner Alabama Street.

LOCAL AGENTS:

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BEAUTIFUL GOWNS

For the Ballroom and the Dining Room.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO LADIES

Rich Brocades and How to Make Them—New Models for the Winter—Fashion Notes Generally.

Paris, October 18.—Brocades will form the basis for the evening gowns of the winter. All gala dresses will be covered with flowers and the fanciful embroideries of the loom. Soft, thick satins will gleam and glimmer through nosegays; false surfaces be broken with gay wreaths that look as if gossamer woven; thin muslins be strewn over with splendid stains and dyes. A rose pink satin with scattered daisies, green with yellow hearts and green stems—fancy this made up with cream satin linings—satin grounds with velvet flowers in several colors mingled; white grounds covered with petunias arranged in stripes, in a sort of gossamer effect; a rose ground with water lines of brown and black velvet; a solferino ground with bands of flowers so mingled as to give the effect of a single color, sage green, very conventional and beautiful, showing the study of Cherruel or mingling colors; these are some of the choice and latest products of the Lyons looms.

The secret of making. Brocades are fashionable. Likewise they are a snare to the dressmaker. To buy a beautiful fabric of this sort is one thing; to make a successful gown of it quite another. It must be managed with discretion. The dressmaker who says: "This brocade is so beautiful in show, but it is perfectly plain, so as to show off the pattern," is lost. No also is the woman who wears the gown so much. She has become a manikin to show off a pattern. You must have your brocade gowns successful you must not make it smooth fitting, so that



Empire Dinner Gown. Brocade, with Lace Front. Mauve Satin Brocade.

the pattern follows the surface of the person. Why? Because by this means what was an ornament to the fabric has now become a decoration to the person, and you have made yourself look like a tattooed savage, but worse. A pattern may enrich a texture but it will only demean your person. Fancy a Greek vase stamped over a repeating pattern! Now you understand!

How avoid this? Look at oriental dress; it will tell us. Oriental use much brocade but they do not make it fit like a matrix over the figure. It falls in loose drapery, in uncertain, shifting folds. Thus the beauty of the fabric and the developed and the figure instead of being decreased is honored by its covering.

The form for a brocade dress must be carefully chosen and the woman who would buy a brocade because it is in the fashion should first reflect whether she can or will wear a gown designed to it.

The fashionable designs. The empire form is one of the leading motifs for ball and dinner gowns this season, and this is well. It permits the artistic use of brocade, for calls for loose effects. There is also the princess or redingote form, open in front over a petticoat, a sort of Bonche effect. The fitted garment is of plain fabric and the brocade shows as linings. This is also an artistic use of brocade for thus it frankly enriches the texture without any reference to the person. I have seen a Morning Blossom's dinner gown made after the last model. It is of plain green faille and white satin brocade with natural flowers. The trained princess overdress of the main green opens

down the front over a petticoat of the brocade and its edges are faced back with the effect of a brocade lining. The corsage opens down to a point in front, and an overpiece of the faille lined with brocade is placed down to a point on the bust and tied there in a little knot with ends. Chiffon is in the neck. The tight-mustache sleeves reach just over the elbow and are turned back with the brocade.

An elegant empire dinner gown is made of a brocade of green and black stripes divided by a broken line of cream color, and strewn over with cream and gold palm leaves. The skirt hangs from an empicement, or band, across the bust and back of cream and gold embroidery. It is in box plaits with the green on the outside, and is confined at the waist with a wide black satin belt, fastened behind with a big rosette. The shoulders are covered with a glimpse of black chiffon, gathered round the neck. The sleeves are puffed to the elbow set into a hand of the embroidery, from which falls a ruffle of chiffon. The skirt is bordered with a chiffon ruffle that has its upper edge cut into a fanciful outline and sewed on like an applique, the seam being covered with a guimpe.

The applied guimpe is a novelty worth noting. I have seen on a plain silk a lace



LATEST PARISIAN BALL DRESS. And Back of Similar Gown Closed at Sides, with Guimpe and Sleeves Added.

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source thus fancifully cut on its upper edge. The effect is somewhat that of an overdress lying upon a lace skirt, and is very rich. Lace and thin muslins go well with brocade when properly used. They should veil and tone down the richness and confuse the light from some unexpected tower, or solitaire hovering shadowily in the background. The princess of Wales is fond of a black feather fan. It is said that she finds a fan useful to convey sounds to her ears. I understand that her deafness increases.

ADA BACHE-CONE.

How Parisian Hats and Bonnets Are Designed and Made.

Paris, October 15.—The French are essentially an artistic nation, and one great secret of their success where feminine adornment is concerned lies in the fact that the leading arbiters of the mode, Worth, Legerre, Rouff, and Madama Viot, are always looking out for new ideas and fresh combinations of color and form.

Those maids and matrons who wander through the saloons of Viot or La Maison Noville probably imagine that every dainty hat and bonnet they try on has been evolved out of the brain of the clever mistress of the establishment. This is a great mistake. The greater part of the original "models" has been thought out and put together by one of the women who adds a considerable number of dollars to her income by her artistic gift and ingenuity.

For many years Madame Viot's chief aid in her conception of original headwear.

"What do I pay for a good new model?"

echoed the partner in a great Bon-

levard millinery establishment.

"Anything from \$20 to \$100. And if

anything in the shape of feathers or ex-

traordinary materials is required, that is

settled for as well, under the head of expenses.

Some of my most charming creations, I

added, stilling "have come out of the

studio. Everything sent in is care-

fully examined, and though we employ more

or less regularly a number of ladies, we

always glad to get help from a new hand."

"And that is the special quality that

you look for in a new model?"

"Originality of form, new mode of trim-

ming, and clever combination of color; also

the question of materials plays an important

part. For instance, the cloth bonnets worn

a good deal last year, a good four-

fifths of them were made of a material

called "Madame Viot's Quince brocade,"

which covers the crowns to tiny ca-

potes—one of the prettiest and most dainty

modes of the last few years was brought

into the world by Madame Viot, I believe, by a well

known actress."

"And how do these various ladies get

their ideas?"

"I do not doubt that in the first instance

they discovered that they had a special

aptitude in making their own hats and

bonnets. A woman who knows how much

time she spends before her looking glass,

especially if she has, as one of my cus-

tomers said to me not long ago, a good four-

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tomers said to me not long ago, a good four-

comes about that a number of French and American women rule the air with very clever pieces of modern art. For these designs night accoutrements are very much like; deep blue sky with stars and winged figures, or a boat on black waters with a lurid light from some unexpected tower, or solitaire hovering shadowily in the background. The princess of Wales is fond of a black feather fan. It is said that she finds a fan useful to convey sounds to her ears. I understand that her deafness increases.

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or less regularly a number of ladies, we

always glad to get help from a new hand."

"And that is the special quality that

you look for in a new model?"

"Originality of form, new mode of trim-

ming, and clever combination of color; also

the question of materials plays an important

part. For instance, the cloth bonnets worn

a good deal last year, a good four-

fifths of them were made of a material

called "Madame Viot's Quince brocade,"

which covers the crowns to tiny ca-

potes—one of the prettiest and most dainty

modes of the last few years was brought

into the world by Madame Viot, I believe, by a well

known actress."

"And how do these various ladies get

their ideas?"

"I do not doubt that in the first instance

they discovered that they had a special

aptitude in making their own hats and

bonnets. A woman who knows how much

time she spends before her looking glass,

especially if she has, as one of my cus-

tomers said to me not long ago, a good four-

fifths of them were made of a material

called "Madame Viot's Quince brocade,"

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time she spends before her looking glass,

especially if she has, as one of my cus-

tomers said to me not long ago, a good four-

the most remarkable of these is seen in carnation sauce, which is a rich crimson-brown syrup, generally approved to contain foreign coloring matter, but it does not.

The Boiling Point of Water.

Water boils at different temperatures according to the elevation above the sea level. In Baltimore water boils practically 212 degrees Fahr., in Berlin, Germany, at 210.2 degrees, at the City of Mexico, in Mexico at 200 degrees, and in the Himalayas at the Indian coast and the fact of the level of the sea, at 180 degrees. These differences are caused by the varying pressure of the atmosphere at these points. In Baltimore the whole weight of the air is to be overcome. In Mexico 1,000 feet above the sea, there are 7,000 feet of atmosphere to be resisted, consequently less heat is required and boiling takes place at a lower temperature. By enclosing a vessel of water in a glass bell, and exhausting the air by means of an air pump, water may be made to boil at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahr., showing that much of the force that is consumed in boiling water is required to overcome the pressure of the air.

It is important to know the point that boiling water is not of invariable temperature, consequently that foods which in some places are cooked in water at other places are cooked in water that is not boiling, in other words, that it is not sufficient which produces the change in foods cooked in water of different temperatures.

MARY BOLAND.

Edible Fats.

The fats in common use as food are the tallow, butter, and lard. Tallow is made of animal fats, of which olive oil is an example; that of grains, as the fats of wheat, oatmeal and Indian corn; and the fats of meats, of mutton, lamb, and dripping.

Olive oil is one of the most easily digested and palatable of fats. It is the best of the first quality is, in this country, unfortunately expensive, much of that sold under the name being adulterated with cotton seed oil, poppy oil, and essence of lard. The decline of the olive tree in the last few years is accounted for by the fact that cotton seed oil has so largely replaced olive oil in the market.

As regards the quality of the oil, it is not so much the quality of the oil as the quality of the fat. Cotton seed oil has no essential difference from olive oil, and is perfectly safe when used in moderation. It is, however, less palatable. Cotton seed oil has no essential difference from olive oil, and is perfectly safe when used in moderation. It is, however, less palatable.

Olive oil of the best quality is almost always pure. It is, however, sometimes adulterated with inferior oils. It is, however, sometimes adulterated with inferior oils.

For deep-fat frying nothing is so good as olive oil, but its costliness will exclude it in this country from common use.



CARLSBAD

How Lost! How Regained!

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF

OF SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only

method of preserving the body and mind

and preventing disease. A new and only

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WEDDINGS!

WE have a very pretty line of silver articles designed especially for wedding gifts and at a moderate cost. If you are interested it will pay you to come in and inspect them.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
No. 57 Whitehall Street

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No. 26
Dupee Call
Spring.

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Mulholland
Spring.

Easiest riders made and fully warranted.

STANDARD WAGON CO. OF GA.

Manufacturers of Spring Vehicles:
Repository: 38 and 40 Walton St.
S. A. M.

Winter Underwear.

This is a matter of more than ordinary importance to most men just now, and we are prepared to interest every one who appreciates comfort and value.

He, in reality, must be hard to please, who can't make a selection from our stock, for the qualities are right and the prices are right. We sell no trash, but honest values—the prices ranging from \$2 per suit all the way up through the finest wool, the finest silk and wool, and the finest pure silk.

A better stock you'll not find, and better values you'll not get than we are giving at the different prices.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,
18 WHITEHALL STREET.

MEDLOCK HARNESS MFG COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,
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130 Peachtree Street
ATLANTA, GA.

What Do Unitarians Believe?

Persons who are interested in the answer to this much-asked question, and all who desire to know more of the liberal teachings of the day, are requested to address the Liberal Church League, P. O. Box 643, Atlanta, Ga. Inquiries from residents of Atlanta are specially solicited. oct 29—1m



A TEMPTING OFFER.
Is that of wealth to beauty? Even old age worships at beauty's shrine and surrenders to Cupid's irresistible assaults. The most ravishing beauty is heightened by adornment and its possessor naturally has recourse to the jeweler. The brilliant and dazzling display of diamonds and jewelry at our store is drawing the fire of admiration from scores of fair eyes and causing heavy inroads upon our stock. Such an alluring assortment of the latest designs in jewelry presents a spectacle equally calculated to please and surprise. Call and look over our stock.

A. L. DELKIN CO.

WM. BOLLMANN,
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
SPECTACLES.

No. 10 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia
oct 29—dim



CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

ELEGANT BRIDAL BOUQUETS

Bulbs in large variety.

Stately Palms in all sizes, for sale at 10 Marietta street.

Guide for southern floriculture free by mail.

C. A. DAHL & CO., Florists,
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COLONEL CHAPMAN.

He Has Had Many Narrow Escapes from Death.

RUN OVER BY A CANNON CARRIAGE.

Fired Upon by Moonshiners and Shot the Arm—He Still Goes on Raids.

Colonel W. H. Chapman, revenue agent, is a man who has had many thrilling adventures both during the war and as a revenue agent since.

Colonel Chapman was lieutenant colonel in Mosby's command and while with that band of brave men had many a narrow escape.

Five horses were killed under him during the war; a bursting shell splintered his ankle; a bullet cut his spur off close to his



COLONEL W. H. CHAPMAN.

heel; a rifle bullet shattered his elbow; and a bullet shaved the back of his head.

Yet Colonel Chapman does not consider that any one of these was his narrowest escape.

Into the War.

Colonel Chapman tells the story of his exceedingly close shave as follows:

"When the war opened I was a student at the University of Virginia. In the first part of the season of '61 two companies of infantry were formed at the university and one of them was called the Southern Guard. The officers commissioned and non-commissioned were graduates and students of the college. Ned Hutton was captain of the Southern Guard; George Ross, now chief surgeon of the Richmond and Danville, was first lieutenant; and the second lieutenant was Will Pegram, the famous young army officer who was killed in the closing battle of the war.

"Our company with several others were among the first to march to Harper's ferry at the call of Governor Letcher.

"After we had been there a week we were ordered away, but to where we did not know; our impression was that we were going to Fortress Monroe. When Gordonsville was reached, however, we were sent back to college. We then appealed to a governor who said that we were composed of too much good material to go to the front in a body and advised us to go home and assist in organizing the companies.

"I went back to Luray and was soon second lieutenant in an artillery company of which William H. Crisp, father of the present speaker, was first lieutenant; John K. Hooton was captain. Our company was ordered from Luray the 21st of July, 1861, the very day the battle of Bull Run was fought. We went to Manchester, not knowing that Johnston had left there to reinforce Beauregard at Manassas.

"And at Winchester I was in a narrow escape of my life, an experience which I would undergo again for nothing in the world.

"We were at Winchester about five weeks, until we could equip our battery, having only two iron six pounders. We used as a barracks a large storehouse in the town, and when Lieutenant Crisp, who was an excellent swordsman, was not putting the officers through the sword exercises, we used to take the canons out, pulling them ourselves, and practice on some cleared ground several hundred yards away. After the practice the men of each cannon would race back to the quarters, pulling their gun."

Run Over by a Cannon.

"One day we were racing, as was our custom, and the men under my command were moving their cannon rapidly, and were outstripping the others easily.

"I had a grip on the tongue of the wagon, assisting to guide the cannon, when the front wheels struck a rock and the tongue tripped me off my feet and I fell directly in front of the wheels. A moment later the heavy gun carriage had passed over me and I was again at my place and we won the race.

"But the time seemed a great deal longer to me.

"When I was thrown in front of the wheels I drew my knees up to my chin intending to use my back as a pivot and turn off the way but I was too late. With a heavy thud one of the great front wheels struck my hip, wounded my body and passed over my shins which protected my stomach. However, I knew that the worst was over; the cannon had not passed over me yet. As the hind wheels struck me I braced myself and strained with my then seemingly pure strength to keep the weight of the cannon off of my stomach, and I succeeded in so doing. It appeared to me however, as if it took the last wheel fully fifteen minutes to pass over me.

"All of my comrades stood with open mouths and uplifted hands on seeing me fall to an apparently certain death. When I rose to my feet and running around the rear resumed my place at the tongue, they still gazed at me; but when I spoke they took up the race again and we won.

"The only thing I suffered from was a pair of badly bruised shins, which were all right in a few weeks."

Shot by Moonshiners.

Colonel Chapman has had many close shaves with the moonshiners and any number of times he has been fired at from ambush.

In 1888 Colonel Chapman and Deputy Marshal Young were destroying a still in north Alabama when they were attacked by the owners. One of their horses was shot first and Colonel Chapman left the deputy marshal to destroy the still and faced the men who had wounded the horse, but they disappeared in the thick growth. Colonel Chapman then attempted to get to their rear when one of the men stepped out in full view, acting as a decoy, and began to parley with the revenue agent. A moment later Colonel Chapman was shot by a man who was in hiding. The ball struck Colonel Chapman in the left wrist, paralyzing his arm below the elbow. The two men then ran, Colonel Chapman firing at them but with no effect.

Andrew Pierce, who has killed several men and who is regarded as a dangerous man, is the one supposed to have shot Colonel Chapman.

Colonel Chapman had another narrow escape in Rabun county a good many years ago. He was crossing the Gumelokee creek when a number of moonshiners fired from an ambush on the opposite side. Colonel Chapman and a couple of his deputies charged the moonshiners and scattered them without any injury to either side.

All in all Colonel Chapman's life has been one of many daring adventures and narrow escapes, but he is loth to tell about any except the close shave which he had under a cannon loaded at in front of it. He still goes out on raids, but the danger has diminished until it is practically at null.

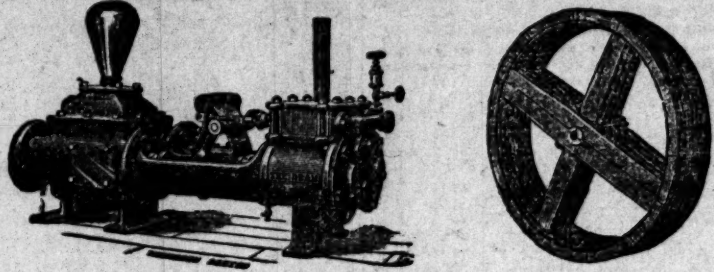
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SUPPLIES FOR RAILROADS,
Machine Shops, Mills, Mines, Factories and Contractors

IRON PIPE & FITTINGS

Brass, Iron and Water Valves, Inspirators, Injectors, Jet Pumps, Rubber and Leather Belting



Deane Steam Pumps, Reeves Wood Split Pulleys

SPLINT COAL.

It is the best Domestic Coal used in Atlanta today. Hundreds of people buy it in preference to all others.

Buy Your Winter Coal Now

WHILE IT IS CHEAP.

A. H. BENNING,

Telephone 356 and 1131. Yards, corner Simpson Street and Railroad and 357 Decatur Street.

A FEW FACTS!

Our stock of DIAMONDS cannot be surpassed in Atlanta.

We have a fine assortment of STERLING SILVERWARE and rich CUT GLASSWARE for WEDDING PRESENTS.

Our choice line of fine HOWARD, ELGIN, WALTHAM, HAMPDEN and SWISS Watches will surely please you.

In ONYX, BRONZE, SILVER and MARBLE Clocks we have a large variety.

MAIER & BERKELE,
JEWELERS,

2 Stores - - - - - 31 Whitehall Street.
93 Whitehall Street.

TALKING

Don't Half Tell the Tale.

SEEING
—IS—
BELIEVING!

See Snelling's fine line of Boys' and Youths' Shoes. They are the BEST on the market. Do not be deceived by other merchants telling you they have "just as good."

Call and see and you will be convinced that our Shoes are unequalled.

DON'T PAY

Extortionate prices for your own or your children's Shoes. I have the BEST LINES OF SHOES made, and am willing to sell them for a small profit. I do not wish to make a fortune on every pair.

There is nothing as sweet as realities. Snelling really has the best Shoes in Atlanta for the money. My customers reaffirm my statements.

LADIES!

When in my store ask to see my fine French Dongola Shoes at \$2, on all shapes and lasts.

H. A. SNELLING,

CHEAPEST SHOE HOUSE ON EARTH.

82 WHITEHALL STREET.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

We invite your inspection to our unusually large and attractive Stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.

Our styles and prices are sure to please.

HIRSCH BROTHERS,
44 WHITEHALL ST.

SCIPLES SONS,
OFFICE, No. 6 LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
Sewer Pipe, Plastering, Plaster Paris, Hair, Lime, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick, Stove Thimbles, Stove Flues, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops.

The Brown & King Supply Company,

ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES!

WROUGHT IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, VALVES, INJECTORS, EJECTORS, STEAM PUMPS, etc. Rubber and Leather Belting, PACKING HOSE, etc.

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95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts

And Branch Store 201 Peters Street

Has on hand and to arrive 100 gross from

such as Mason's metal top, Mason's improved, Glasboro improved, Woodbury and

Milville, Plink, quart and half gallons; also extra rubbers and fixtures for all the above

jars, 50 barrels jelly tumblers, 1-3 and 1-4 pint; 1,000 pounds fresh turnip seeds, sorted; field and garden seeds of all kinds in their proper seasons. Also boots and shoes, hardware, hollowware, leather and harness and other large varieties of other goods too numerous to mention here.

P. Lynch keeps his usual stock of fine wines, liquors, beer, ale and porter on hand; also 100 empty spirit barrels and half barrels at his Whitehall street store. Terms cash.

EISEMAN BROS

ALL THE FADS OF CLOTHING!



BEYOND CRITICISM

Tumbled-about garments show our busy spots. Just now the mostly disturbed are the Autumn-weight Overcoats and Suits. Still, we're selling a great many Winter-weights, too—all styles of the finest fabrics.

IT'S WITH SATISFACTION

that we see prominent business men and eminent professional men come in and buy our Overcoats and Suits, order them sent home or wear them away. All our own make. This is your Clothing Store, no matter what kind you want.

Suppose you could have your measure taken for an Overcoat and made to your order by some well-known merchant tailor. And suppose there's no more to pay than the usual store charge for theirs made by the wholesale? Wouldn't you rather have the merchant tailor-made one?

Suppose that from the time of taking your measure till you get the Coat on your back was but an instant of time. While the whole thing is true of every Overcoat we've got from \$10 to \$30.

That's what makes them so different from anybody's else.

EISEMAN BROS.

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NO BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.

THE BABY

Several of Atlanta's Citizens.

HOW THEY LOOKED IN

Prominent Citizens as They

Looked—Baby Days of Many

Since Waxed Feet and

Backward, turn backward,

make me a child again just

Assistant City Attorney

Stinson was overheard last

these words, as he walked

street. There was a me

the voice as he turned the

upward asserted that

What if his wish could

bed? Suppose Time's crank

given an average turn? I

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of chubby humanity; the

he strown with discarded

fully trained sidewalk

wreckage describing the

the dignities and associa

would vanish into smog

would be presented by

the guardian angels who

on the baby revelers.

Prominent among the

would be the figure of M

self. The picture which

has been able to secure

in Clayton county rep

he has thrown aside his

his right hand, and his

toe with his left. He

for his months, and has

through the valleys and

made were appressed

still speaks of him

thinks that "Jimmie"

early dreams for his s

The next in review i

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CHARLES W. CHANCE

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business he was to

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Solicitor Charley

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his nurses, and in

kicking would tire



SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE

57 SOUTH BROAD ST., ATLANTA, GA.

LEADS THEM ALL.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS! UNAPPROACHED BY ANY!

105 NEW PUPILS in the last three months. A record that has NEVER BEEN APPROACHED in the south, and by but three or four colleges in the United States!
NEARLY 200 STUDENTS now in attendance—more than the combined number in all the other Business and Shorthand Schools in Atlanta!
NO BUSINESS COLLEGE in this section can equal us in size of quarters, elegance of furniture, number of students and completeness and thoroughness of course! We occupy three (3) large floors. 6,750 SQUARE FEET.
HUNDREDS OF OUR GRADUATES are making from \$40 to \$150 per month, and many making from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year. Have had 32 applications for bookkeepers and stenographers within 30 days and placed 25 of that number.
Over 300 of our graduates hold positions in Atlanta alone.



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MEN OF PROMINENCE.

"I take pleasure in recommending to the public the Southern Shorthand and Business college. My son was a student of this institution and derived much benefit from his attendance."—A. H. Colquitt, United States Senator.
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"I know of no college in the south that is so well adapted to any one desiring to study any of the branches taught therein."—W. A. Hemphill, Mayor.
"I think your institution is doing great good."—P. Howell, Editor Constitution.
"We commend with pleasure your excellent college."—Maddox, Rucker & Co., Bankers.
"If all your pupils have rendered as effective service as those we have employed you certainly have cause for gratification."—Thompson-Houston Electric Company.
"I can recommend the Southern Shorthand and Business college as one of the best in the south."—John T. Glenn, ex-Mayor.
"We are satisfied that your training is not superficial, but is thorough and business-like."—Goodyear & Kay, Brunswick, Ga.
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OUR PUPILS BEAR WITNESS.

"I learned to write ninety words a minute in five weeks at the Southern Shorthand and Business college."—H. M. McCulloch.
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"I am proud that I was a student of the Southern Shorthand and Business college. I am fully convinced that I had for my instructors the ablest, most sedulous and painstaking teachers south of Mason and Dixon's line."
"I find words inadequate to express my satisfaction and thorough appreciation of your system and method."—W. C. Lowe.
"The best school is the one which teaches the best systems in the best possible manner, and this is the Southern Shorthand and Business college."—Miss Lula Gacher, New Orleans, La.

AMONG PROMINENT PARTIES WHO HAVE EMPLOYED OUR PUPILS ARE:
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OUR SUPERIORITY IS CONCEDED!

WE HAVE RECENTLY FURNISHED TEACHERS from our college for the Girls' High School, Young Men's Christian Association, Capital Female college, Atlanta; Agnes Scott Institute, Decatur; Bone Business college, Florida Chautauque, School of Shorthand, Greenville, S. C.; Young Harris Institute, McIntyre, Ga.; High school, Meridian, Miss.; Shorthand School, Laurens, S. C.; besides having many applications we could not supply.

ONE OF OUR YOUNG LADY GRADUATES ACCEPTED a position in Macon at \$50 per month, and before the expiration of the first month her salary was raised to \$60.

ANOTHER ONE OF OUR GRADUATES has just been made cashier of the large concern in Macon for which he worked.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT UNRIVALLED—Fine operators, rapid progress, students drilled in railroad work.

ONE OF OUR TEACHERS OF PENMANSHIP has won twenty-one prizes and medals in writing contests at various fairs.

STUDENTS IN THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT are carried through SIX TEXT BOOKS and use seventeen blank books, representing ledgers, journals, daybooks, etc., besides the business practice and banking sets. There is no institution in the state that gives as complete and thorough business course.

WE TEACH ONLY ONE SYSTEM OF Shorthand—Graham's, which is 25 per cent shorter than any other in existence, and is the best system known to the world.

OUR TEACHERS IN THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT HAVE NO EQUALS IN THIS state. Professor McLean holds a first-class teacher's certificate; is a graduate of Normal school; graduate and post-graduate of the University of North Carolina; principal of public schools two years; for two years was principal and manager of commercial department and lecturer on commercial law at Albert University, Belleville, Ont.; has had practical experience as bookkeeper and special training as an expert accountant.

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WE HAVE EIGHT (8) bona fide educated teachers; nearly 200 students; occupy 6,750 square feet; have had 105 new pupils since August 1st.

WHERE IS THE COLLEGE in the south that can best this record?

WE ARE ESTABLISHING OUR REPUTATION BY GOOD WORK.

STUDENTS OBTAIN IN OUR COLLEGE a good English as well as business education.

BUSINESS MEN AND BOOKKEEPERS are cordially invited to call and carefully examine into every detail of our college work.

REMEMBER—We claim to be the only college in this section that gives a complete commercial course.

THE AVERAGE TIME required to complete a course in shorthand is from four to six months, and the exceptions given in our testimonials only show what is possible.



WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

SIMPLY THAT THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY ARE RAPIDLY REALIZING THAT WE ARE

THE LEADING COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH

And the only Institution in this section where a thorough Commercial Education CAN BE OBTAINED.

COMMERCIAL COURSE UNTIL NOV. 1, \$35; AFTER THAT TIME, \$50.

WE ALSO HAVE A NIGHT CLASS.



A PRINTER'S BOY

Who Became a Maker of Presidents of the Union.

THE STORY OF HON. THURLOW WEED.

Early Life of Mr. Weed—His Work in the Printing Office—And Afterward as a Politician.

When Abraham Lincoln was president he used sometimes to say that he thought Thurlow Weed was one of the shrewdest politicians who had ever met, and that a part of his shrewdness was due to the training which he received in early life when he was a poor boy. Almost all of the famous men who were senators, or governors, or presidents from the time that John Quincy Adams was president, until General Grant held that office, knew Mr. Weed, and had very much the same opinion of him which Mr. Lincoln did. So great a politician was he that although he has been dead nearly fourteen years, yet the politicians of today talk about him as though he was one who did wonders when alive, and had perhaps had not his equal nowdays.

The story of Thurlow Weed's early days is a very interesting one, and when we remember how great his successes were in life, this story suggests that there is opportunity in this country for every lad, no matter how poor he is, or how many obstacles seem to be in his pathway to success.

The writer has heard Thurlow Weed tell some of his early experiences, and he has also listened to anecdotes told by some of Mr. Weed's most intimate friends.

Thurlow Weed's father was a poor laborer living in the town of Catskill, N.Y. He was so poor he could not give his children any other education than that which taught him just to read and write, and when Thurlow was a little boy about ten years of age, he had to do something to help him earn his living. There was another lad in the village named Edwin Crosswell, and he used to have sympathy for little Thurlow as he saw him doing odd chores bare-footed and clad in ragged clothing, and yet the time came afterwards when little Crosswell found in Thurlow Weed a powerful and successful competitor, and in his old age it was Thurlow Weed's generosity that saved Crosswell from abject poverty.

more enjoyment than the games do many boys. So he got along rapidly, and by and by he became a journeyman printer, and he was no other than the boy who would be all his days a printer, and perhaps at some time would own a little office of his own.

One day he was crossing a muddy street in Rochester, when a coach passing by broke down, and there came tumbling out of it two or three passengers, among others a boyish looking person whom young Weed helped to his feet, and thus began an acquaintance which lasted for fifty years, and in which Thurlow Weed showed such friendship that he made this young man, two years later, governor of New York, United States senator and almost brought him to the presidency. This young person whom he rescued from a stage coach accident was William H. Seward, whom almost every member of his party east of the Allegheny mountains expected to see nominated for the presidency in 1860 instead of Abraham Lincoln.

The acquaintance with Seward made in this accidental manner was renewed five or six years later, when Mr. Seward became a member of the state senate and Mr. Weed was in the lower house.

It was pure chance, Thurlow Weed used to say, that took him into politics, although men who know him well have always felt that sooner or later he would have become a politician because he possessed great genius for political affairs.

haps more than any other man secured his election, and then the politicians began to call him "president maker." He had determined to make Mr. Seward president, and although he did not succeed in doing this, he was barely defeated, and President Lincoln, recognizing Mr. Seward's strength, made him his secretary of state.

Thurlow Weed, before he was forty years of age, had become so influential a politician and so good an editor that his friends founded a newspaper and named it after him, and it became the business of his life to edit it. His ambition had been gratified, for he was now one of the great editors. The rival paper in Albany was edited by no other person than the same Edwin Crosswell, who used to have pity and some condescension of manner as well for poor little Thurlow Weed. But Mr. Weed was no longer poor, and he had become powerful, longer overcome obstacles which Mr. Crosswell never knew.

One of the things which used to puzzle politicians, and has always been regarded as a strange mystery of Mr. Weed's life, was that although he was the greatest of politicians and was called the "president maker," he had never been elected president himself, and he had never been elected governor or senator, yet he would never accept an office himself. He served twice in his early life in the legislature, and then made up his mind never to take an office, but he was more powerful than many men who held conspicuous offices. He once told General Thomas L. James, who was postmaster general, and Garfield was president, why he had decided never to accept office.

In 1824 young Weed wanted to take the result of the electoral vote in New York to Washington. That was an honor much coveted then as it has been ever since. A messenger was appointed by the electoral college in each state to carry its vote to Washington and deliver it to the vice-president and he receives a salary of money for doing so.

Mr. Weed wanted this appointment very much indeed, and he felt that he ought to have it since he had done so much to secure the vote for John Quincy Adams, but to his bitter disappointment another man was elected. It grieved him greatly. He brooded over it, and then realizing what a sorrow defeated ambition is, he made up his mind never again to covet an office, and also that he might not be tempted to aspire to office even if it were offered unsolicited. That rule he kept, although he might, had he been willing to break it, have been governor of New York, senator in congress or a foreign minister to one of the greatest nations of Europe.

ARP ON STRIKES.

How the Telegraphers Blocked Things in Texas, AND ENDANGERED LIVES OF PEOPLE.

The Philosopher Says an Employee Should Give Ample Warning Before Quitting His Job.

Strike for the green graves of your sire! Strike till the last armed foe expires!

That is beautiful poetry but it doesn't fit anything nowadays. These iron workers and car drivers and printers and telegraph operators have got no such excuse for striking. Right now I am disgusted with the whole business and my sympathy has all departed for parts unknown. Eight years ago I got penned up at Denison, in this state, and had to stay there four days, for not a train was allowed to run. I never was so miserable and never felt so helpless and I hadn't done anything to anybody to provoke such treatment. Now here it is again. The telegraph operators on the Santa Fe system that covers 2,000 miles in Texas, have all struck and the trains are afraid to run and I don't know whether I can get anywhere that I wish to go. The newspapers don't know—nobody knows, for there is no telegraph on some of the lines except the railroad telegraph and that is silent now—as silent as death.

All you can hear is the passenger may run, or it may not run. It has no schedule and the engineer is afraid to run on time. He may run into a train that is broken down and there is no operator to tell him where the train is. So all that we travelers can do is to go to the depot and sit around and wait and nod and hope. It is just awful to spend the long and lonely hours in a little depot with no couch to recline on—no pillow for the weary head—no fire to dry the feet and the rain just pouring down. Heard a poor woman say "I will be the death of me, I reckon, for I'm just up from a spell of typhoid fever."

"Where are you going madam?" I enquired. "To San Angelo," she said. "My son is sick there and I was trying to get to him. Lord have mercy upon us!" Her case was worse than mine and I tried to be calm and serene. When will this thing stop? All my life I have sympathized with labor and poverty but the way I feel right now I would put a man in the chain-gang who would walk out of his office on a strike without giving reasonable notice. It is as mean as a

mean nigger, for that's the way they do. You may hire them and they will quit when they please. The legislature ought to pass laws making it a penal offence for the operators on railroads to quit without giving notice—reasonable notice—say thirty days—notice long enough to give the company a chance to consider their demands and supply their places. Laborers are getting insolent and unreasonable. The way they treat the scabs is outrageous. They won't work themselves nor allow others to work. That's the niggery too. When a cook gets mad and quits she runs around and warns the neighborhood and she raises a row if another cook takes her place. One side is bound and the other side is loose all the time. These strikes seem to happen at the very worst time possible. Here is the Dallas fair just begun and thousands of people want to go, take exhibits of cattle and farm products and suddenly every freight train is tied up and the passenger runs in peril if it runs at all. It looks like these telegraphers conspired to take this particular time so as to force an increase of wages. That is niggery, too. I have known a cook to quit just the day before company came so as to force an increase of wages. I wish to goodness there was somebody to take the places of these striking operators and striking printers, and there are, but they are actually afraid to do it. Let us all strike—let everybody strike—the printers and teachers and bakers and butchers and millers and farmers and wood haulers and the clerks in the stores and the hotels and boarding houses and the sewing women and typewriters and all—why not? I am mad—waiting here in the depot for a train—I am wet and cold and a thousand miles from home and I would like to strike somebody right now.

I met a man yesterday at Abilene who left that morning for Chicago to take Uncle Tom's cabin to the world's fair. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe got the foundation for her exaggerated story down at Natchitoches in Louisiana, where she visited for a good while. Uncle Tom and his cabin were a fact, but nearly all the rest was fancy. Uncle Tom's master she calls Simon Legree but his real name was Robert McAlpin, who was a kind-hearted, good-natured Scotchman. He died during the war and so did Uncle Tom.

The estate was sold according to law and was purchased by a Mr. Chopin. Lots of enterprising yankers went down there to buy the cabin but he would not sell to them. He had no love for them. When he was on his last bed he made his son promise never to sell it. That promise has been sacredly kept. But now this Judge Corley, of Abilene, who is a Christian gentleman, and who knew all about the Chopins and the neighborhood, has leased the cabin for two years and has given bond and security that he will return it log for log and board for board and brick for brick and put it back where it was. It is sixty-five years old. He is going to secure space for it and enclose it with a high fence and advertise it liberally and charge 50 cents for admission. He has the most undoubted credentials as to its identity—credentials from old men and women and from the judge of the court and the clerk and the records—all under seal. He will of course

get some co-operation from the Chicago press and an endorsement from some of the directors of the fair. He knows what he is about. He will have a carload of cotton bolls that grew around the cabin and he has 65,000 rattan canes that were cut on the farm. They are four feet long and the heads will be steamed and bent and twisted into fancy shapes in Chicago. I saw some of them and they are very pretty. Well, now, that is enterprise. That's the way to get some of the money back for, of course, no southerner will buy them. I asked him why he didn't take Uncle Tom's bones up there and set them up for those fanatics to weep over like Mark Twain wept over the grave of Adam. He said that the bones had long since turned to dust.

Well, I hope he will make a grand success. He ought to show it close by the Libby prison. I hear that the old Locomotive—the General—that the seven Yankee spies stole from Big Shanty during the war and got hung for—is to be taken up there and put on exhibition for pay and the exhibitor is going to sell milk and bolts from it by day and recall them by night. Go fit boys—we are betting on it! It reminds me of an old relic in Atlanta who keeps relics of the war in his show case. You will see two minnie balls fastened and flattened into each other, point to point, and a card near by which says "These two minnieballs met in mid air at the battle of Kansasville mountain—one fired from a rebel gun and the other from a federal gun—price \$5." Every week or so a northern relic hunter would come along and see it and buy it, and the old man would step out in the backyard and fix two more and put them in the showcase for the next victim.

I have seen the capitol at Austin. It is indeed magnificent, but if Georgia's capitol was built for a million, this one should not have cost more than twice as much for it is in no sense twice as fine, or twice as large. Next I go to San Antonio and the Alamo and then for home—"Home Sweet Home."

Handy Terrace. This new and comfortable hotel located on Spring street two blocks from Peachtree street, under new management October 1st, strictly first-class in all its appointments; offers superior accommodations to the traveling public. Convenient and comfortable for any family hotel in the city. Rates reasonable and special terms to families. Rooms single and en suite, with private baths and parlors connecting. Free transportation to and from Union depot. J. M. Way, Proprietor, Oct-24-thr-92

Ballard House. A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard House. Its location is opposite the governor's mansion. It has single and double rooms. Every convenience. The cheapest fare.

Constitution Job Office. The Constitution job office has a department that makes a specialty of printing. Estimates furnished upon application to W. J. Campbell, manager.

OLD WORLD LIFE.

How the Average People Live in Asia and Africa.

THE IGNORANT PEOPLE ARE HAPPY

Because They Have No Knowledge of Anything Better—Sketches from Asia Minor, Japan, China and Siam.

It is certainly true that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives.

This fact is fully demonstrated by a study of life in Asia Minor and Africa. A state of things is revealed which seems incredible to a people who live in land of homes.

Life in Asia Minor.

In the country around Smyrna, the hours of labor vary, but in no branch of department are the hours so many or the labor so continuous as in Europe or America. Mechanics work from sun to sun, but they take two hours for dinner, with long "rests" in the intervals of work. Agricultural laborers work six hours per day. They begin at 8 a. m. and finish at 4 p. m. with two hours suspension at noon. An aboriginal farmer laborer gets 50 cents per day. If the wages of the laboring man are small, so are his necessities. He is content with the cheapest and simplest food, and about the most of his furniture but such as he has himself fashioned, and clothing of common material, made up in the family. The climate is so mild that for the most part, the laborer does not need covering for the feet, and heavy clothing is all that is dispensed with. The daily meals consist of coffee and bread for breakfast, olive oil and bread for dinner, and dinner, soup made of peas, beans, or rice, vegetables and bread for supper. This bill of fare is varied occasionally by the addition of eggs, meat, and fish. The cost of living to an average family in the country does not exceed 10 cents per day, and the clothing can hardly aggregate \$15 per year.

Women in Asia.

The social condition of women in Syria has greatly improved within the last few years. Female education was for a long time considered as one of the most degraded innovations introduced into the east by European civilization. Since 1800 a new era has opened for women and the new generation considers woman as the companion of man. This change has taken place in the cities and villages where schools have been opened by missionaries, but in many parts of the country woman still remains in a degraded state of ignorance, and is compelled to perform work which she is unfitted for.

On farms women plant, sow and reap. They have also to do the dairy work and feed the animals of the farm. A large majority of the mountain girls are engaged either as spinners in the silk factories of the country or as servants, maids or nurses.

The working people are generally uneducated, poor, superstitious and attached to old customs, principles and traditions. With regard to the manner of life they lead, the generally seem to be satisfied with what they possess and live up to their incomes.

They live in small huts, poorly furnished, frequently four or five persons live together in one room. The food which most, if not all, laborers consist of bread, olive oil, cheese and milk. The laboring classes are not indulged by the laboring classes. The price of meat varies, in the course of the year from 10 to 20 cents per pound as well as coffee, rice, sugar, milk, etc., which are only used as a treat on Sundays and special holidays or feast days.

Life in Persia.

The ignorance existing in Persia regarding the conditions of other countries, and the fact that all men and women are equally slaves of the king, and that the great, being more prominent, are more liable to the outrages of royal caprice, and to the injuries of the nobles.

No laboring classes in other countries appear more cheerful and satisfied than those of Persia. The climate of the most parts of Persia, is of such a nature as to reduce the actual wants of the people.

The peasant class are, in Persia, man, better off and happier than the peasantry of Turkey or India. Of course, as foreign ideas creep in, and foreign labor-saving inventions gradually take root in Persia, displacing methods in use for thousands of years, discontent in a larger measure may be looked for. The habits of the working classes are, in Persia, clean and simple. They attend to their religious duties; they like to have their houses in good condition and properly furnished. When their means allow it they dress well, and are comparatively clean in their dress and habits. On an average one might say there are 10 per cent. of unprincipled men, most of them to be found among the nobles, military officers and merchants. These are rather given to gambling, drinking, and quarreling, but the working class is otherwise less affected by these vices.

Most of them try to save money, no matter what their wages may be. Those who come for a certain time from their villages to the cities, and save up a few dollars, and an average of 50 per cent. can be said to be honest among them; but honest in their way. They would not steal openly the smallest sum of money, but would make any amount of "modest" money.

Intemperance among them is rare. They work well under an overseer, otherwise not well. They are good-natured, lying and stealing are not considered sinful, but are habitually practiced. They are steady so long as they are in need of the necessities of life, but when these become satisfied they become lazy.

A Scene in Ceylon.

The lowest average wages per week for adult men is \$1, the recipient of whose wages would generally be a bachelor, whose frugal subsistence on rice and curry would cost him 50 cents per week, lodging 12 1/2 cents, making a total of 62 1/2 cents per week, and leaving a balance of 27 1/2 cents for clothes, washing, and a little amuse, etc.

If the same man happens to have a wife she will earn half or two-thirds as much as himself in various occupations, such as grass-cutting, tending on masons, coffee sorting, etc., besides keeping house for her husband; and thus between them the pair might save 75 cents per week for purposes exclusive of bare food and shelter. Some of the artisans, earning from \$1.60 to \$4.50 per week, take advantage of their enhanced emoluments, to inhabit better houses, consume better food, wear better clothes, and occasionally drink gin or sour beer in preference to arrack or toddy. A good many, however, neglect to improve their mode of life, and instead of practicing the mean habit of earning a living and adopted something more honorable, labor, in the Asiatic mind at least, being counted meaner than begging.

Views from Japan.

Society is essentially patriarchal. The pater familias had almost unlimited control over all the members of the family. The whole course of the life of a child was marked out, shaped, and controlled by the father. Marriages were entirely within his power. No son or daughter, no matter of what age, could leave the paternal roof and go out into the world without the parental consent. Among the lower classes, daughters were sold by their parents to be concubines, or to be trained as singing or dancing girls, or for immoral purposes, or they were mortgaged for a term of years to labor.

When a girl left the house of her parents and entered another as a wife or concubine, all the allegiance due to her parents was transferred to her husband or master and his parents. She could be divorced and sent away from her children at the will of the husband and his family.

The common people do not only believe in the Buddhist deities, but also in the demons and evil spirits of paganism. These religious beliefs and superstitions affect directly the condition of the laboring classes. The belief in shrine cure prevails everywhere with them. The result is a large number of blind and diseased persons, who, if they had been properly medicated in time, could be healthy producers instead of burdens upon society. Large numbers of children and sick are carried to the shrines instead of the doctor and the number of physically weak and diseased people are largely increased.

It is difficult to write of the morals of the Japanese people in such manner as to make the subject entirely intelligible to the western reader. The habits and customs of centuries in which the relations of the sexes have been locked upon so different a key to which the west has been accustomed, have created a code of morals, if the term be permissible, from which morality, in this connection, has been severed. The relation of master and concubine is considered perfectly proper, and neither party loses caste or respect. After marriage the wife is expected to be true to her husband, and it seldom happens that she fails in this duty. As mothers, Japanese women are models. As wives, these women are simply slaves. As mothers and wives of their husbands, they have absolutely no rights. They are often subjected to seeing the attention of their lords transferred to some favorite concubine, to whom they are obliged to be considerate and respectful. The number of concubines greatly exceeded in number the males, and in consequence of this fact, and an additional one of concubinage, the better class vary the number of unmarried men among the laboring class is very large.

The Celestial Empire.

The Chinese are a patient, hardworking people, steady at employment, but very slow workers. They accomplish more, as compared with American laborers, probably about four times as much, but they have no intermittent seventh day of rest.

The clothing of male laborers is very simple and inexpensive. Two garments, usually are only worn trousers and a sort of loose blouse, both of ordinary cotton cloth either white or blue. In cold weather these are padded with cotton batting. The better class wear the upper garment with elongation when the blouse becomes a robe, which is often covered by a third garment, a sleeveless tunic of cloth. Materials are varied as means allow and silk and satin supplant the cotton cloth. The cost, of course, depends on material, but the essential cotton garments of laborers cost about \$3 and two suits last at least a year. Common people have no political rights, and seem not to care for them. They live in subject fear of rulers, but appear not to distrust them. This change has taken place in the cities and villages where schools have been opened by missionaries, but in many parts of the country woman still remains in a degraded state of ignorance, and is compelled to perform work which she is unfitted for.

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If the same man happens to have a wife she will earn half or two-thirds as much as himself in various occupations, such as grass-cutting, tending on masons, coffee sorting, etc., besides keeping house for her husband; and thus between them the pair might save 75 cents per week for purposes exclusive of bare food and shelter. Some of the artisans, earning from \$1.60 to \$4.50 per week, take advantage of their enhanced emoluments, to inhabit better houses, consume better food, wear better clothes, and occasionally drink gin or sour beer in preference to arrack or toddy. A good many, however, neglect to improve their mode of life, and instead of practicing the mean habit of earning a living and adopted something more honorable, labor, in the Asiatic mind at least, being counted meaner than begging.

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When a girl left the house of her parents and entered another as a wife or concubine, all the allegiance due to her parents was transferred to her husband or master and his parents. She could be divorced and sent away from her children at the will of the husband and his family.

The common people do not only believe in the Buddhist deities, but also in the demons and evil spirits of paganism. These religious beliefs and superstitions affect directly the condition of the laboring classes. The belief in shrine cure prevails everywhere with them. The result is a large number of blind and diseased persons, who, if they had been properly medicated in time, could be healthy producers instead of burdens upon society. Large numbers of children and sick are carried to the shrines instead of the doctor and the number of physically weak and diseased people are largely increased.

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The Celestial Empire.

The Chinese are a patient, hardworking people, steady at employment, but very slow workers. They accomplish more, as compared with American laborers, probably about four times as much, but they have no intermittent seventh day of rest.

The clothing of male laborers is very simple and inexpensive. Two garments, usually are only worn trousers and a sort of loose blouse, both of ordinary cotton cloth either white or blue. In cold weather these are padded with cotton batting. The better class wear the upper garment with elongation when the blouse becomes a robe, which is often covered by a third garment, a sleeveless tunic of cloth. Materials are varied as means allow and silk and satin supplant the cotton cloth. The cost, of course, depends on material, but the essential cotton garments of laborers cost about \$3 and two suits last at least a year. Common people have no political rights, and seem not to care for them. They live in subject fear of rulers, but appear not to distrust them. This change has taken place in the cities and villages where schools have been opened by missionaries, but in many parts of the country woman still remains in a degraded state of ignorance, and is compelled to perform work which she is unfitted for.

On farms women plant, sow and reap. They have also to do the dairy work and feed the animals of the farm. A large majority of the mountain girls are engaged either as spinners in the silk factories of the country or as servants, maids or nurses.

The working people are generally uneducated, poor, superstitious and attached to old customs, principles and traditions. With regard to the manner of life they lead, the generally seem to be satisfied with what they possess and live up to their incomes.

They live in small huts, poorly furnished, frequently four or five persons live together in one room. The food which most, if not all, laborers consist of bread, olive oil, cheese and milk. The laboring classes are not indulged by the laboring classes. The price of meat varies, in the course of the year from 10 to 20 cents per pound as well as coffee, rice, sugar, milk, etc., which are only used as a treat on Sundays and special holidays or feast days.

Life in Persia.

The ignorance existing in Persia regarding the conditions of other countries, and the fact that all men and women are equally slaves of the king, and that the great, being more prominent, are more liable to the outrages of royal caprice, and to the injuries of the nobles.

No laboring classes in other countries appear more cheerful and satisfied than those of Persia. The climate of the most parts of Persia, is of such a nature as to reduce the actual wants of the people.

The peasant class are, in Persia, man, better off and happier than the peasantry of Turkey or India. Of course, as foreign ideas creep in, and foreign labor-saving inventions gradually take root in Persia, displacing methods in use for thousands of years, discontent in a larger measure may be looked for. The habits of the working classes are, in Persia, clean and simple. They attend to their religious duties; they like to have their houses in good condition and properly furnished. When their means allow it they dress well, and are comparatively clean in their dress and habits. On an average one might say there are 10 per cent. of unprincipled men, most of them to be found among the nobles, military officers and merchants. These are rather given to gambling, drinking, and quarreling, but the working class is otherwise less affected by these vices.

Most of them try to save money, no matter what their wages may be. Those who come for a certain time from their villages to the cities, and save up a few dollars, and an average of 50 per cent. can be said to be honest among them; but honest in their way. They would not steal openly the smallest sum of money, but would make any amount of "modest" money.

Intemperance among them is rare. They work well under an overseer, otherwise not well. They are good-natured, lying and stealing are not considered sinful, but are habitually practiced. They are steady so long as they are in need of the necessities of life, but when these become satisfied they become lazy.

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WHERE'S MARIE?

A Little Three Year Old Tot Leaves Home and Is Missing.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE IN THE SEARCH

And the Parents of the Little One Are Almost Distracted.

IS THE BABY HELD FOR RANSOM?

Her Grandfather Is a Very Wealthy Citizen and All Sorts of Fears Are Entertained for Her Safety.

Yesterday morning little golden haired, blue eyed Marie Manning, three years old, wearing a pretty little pink gown, and red shoes wandered away from her papa's home at 58 North Butler street, and has not been seen since by no one who knows her.

Where the little tot went in her childish wanderings is a question that her distracted parents and grand-parents would like to solve. They are haunted by all sorts of fears for the little fairy's safety, and all the horrible things that an agonized mind can imagine prey upon them.

It was 11 o'clock yesterday morning when Baby Marie toddled off. She played about the rooms of her father's home all morning, and her mother and grand-mother listened to her baby prattle with the swelling pride of a mother's love. Little Marie is the daughter of Mr. Will E. Manning, and the grand-daughter of Mr. Michael Lynch. She was playing with a little girl of about her own age, an almost constant playmate of hers. They got out in the yard in their plays. A little girl came by and looked through the palings of the fence at the two little children all intent at their play.

The Child Disappears.
"Marie," the girl in the street called out, "tummy and do with me, and dit some tandy." Little Marie was delighted at the idea; nothing else would have induced her to leave her play.

"Me doing to dit tummy," she said and she ran out on the street and disappeared with the little girl. Little Marie's playmate left alone, played awhile all alone, but growing tired she went back into the house, and sat down to wait impatiently until pretty little Marie should come back. But a half hour went by and still little Marie didn't come.

Little Marie's mother soon noticed that the child was not with her baby playmate.

"Why, where is Marie?" she asked, but she did not suspect the truth.

"She done to dit tummy," the little girl said. The mother felt uneasy. Little Marie was too young and too small to be on the streets without an older person to take care of her.

She looked up and down the street but nowhere did she catch a gleam of pretty little Marie's pink dress. She became genuinely alarmed, and went to several of her neighbors and asked if they had seen her baby. None had seen her. The neighbors became alarmed, too, and a search was instituted. As it progressed, and not a clue of the little one could be found, consternation seized the little one's parents. Where was baby Marie? Everywhere they asked if anybody had seen a little girl with blue eyes and blonde hair, wearing a pink dress and red shoes. Scores of people joined in the search. From house to house the searchers went all anxiously inquiring for the wandering babe.

Early in the afternoon Mr. Michael Lynch reported the child's mysterious disappearance at the police station and a description of missing Marie was read to the evening watch going on duty.

All the afternoon the search was continued by the little girl's parents, and all their neighbors were enlisted in the searching party. The search was fruitless.

The distracted father of the missing child asked everyone he met if they had seen his little child. All shook their heads. But still hopeful he continued, until the repeated shaking and negative replies to his eager inquiries made him sick at heart.

The Search Unsuccessful.
At nightfall, exhausted and suffering all the tortures of a mind distracted by grief he went home, unable to look the faithful wife clear in the face and tell her the awful truth—that little Marie was lost!

When the darkness came over the city like a gloomy pall the thought of the lost babe drove her parents almost wild. All they could do was to murmur prayers for the safe return of the lost. Friends innumerable called at the home to ask about the child and try to comfort the agonized parents.

Chief of Police Connolly detailed Detectives Etheridge and Green to search for the missing child last night. The fearful thought that little Marie had fallen into a sewer came to them and with dark lanterns they explored the openings of all the sewers in the vicinity of little Marie's home.

As they turned the search light of the bullseye into the dark, underground channel their hearts beat wild with the fear that down amid the filth and slime of the sewer they would find pretty little Marie with her curls and smiles, all white in death. It was a frightful picture they carried with them through their gruesome search. They were glad when it was done, and little Marie had been found.

What else could they do? Hadn't every place in the entire vicinity been visited?

It was terrible to the distracted mother and father of little Marie to sit quietly and hold their hands, when they knew their little fairy was lost. Perhaps even then little Marie was calling for mamma and papa.

To the distracted parents there was no sleep last night.

Theories Advanced.
Many theories have been advanced to explain away the mystery of little Marie's disappearance. One, and a very plausible one, too, is that she was kidnapped, and is being held for ransom. Mr. Michael Lynch, the grandfather of little Marie, is very wealthy, and this gives color to the theory. Mr. Lynch himself shares in the almost general belief in this theory.

If the little girl had only wandered off and become lost she would have fallen into the hands of some policeman in a very short time. Many lost children are recovered by the police every week in this way.

The officers and others are working to recover the child.

They Searched the Wells.
The excitement of the people in the vicinity of the Manning home was at a high pitch. Over a hundred people were at Mr. Manning's home until a late hour at night.

The searchers dragged the wells in the vicinity, fearing that little Marie had fallen in a well in her ramblings. All the vacant lots and alleys were thoroughly searched—but all in vain.

Every few minutes the telephone at police station would ring and some anxious one would ask if there were any tidings from the lost child. Often it was the trembling lips of the child's father that framed the inquiry.

Two Children Found.
Two lost children were found during the evening and brought to the police station. Hoping that one of them might prove to be lost little Marie friends of the babe quickly came to see them, but they were other people's babies, and during the evening their parents came and carried them home.

The search through the afternoon and evening was most exhaustive and thorough.

But nowhere a trace nor sign of missing little Marie was found, and as the night wore on despair came to the hearts of the little one's parents.

Higgins's Little Game.

Is Charged That He Tried to Buy Up a Democratic Official.
Wilmington, Del., October 29.—The Evening prints this afternoon, a statement of Major Isaac Wooten, democratic registrar for the eastern election district of Delaware for the eastern election district of Delaware, in which he implicates United States Senator Higgins. Personally, Wooten's story is that about four weeks ago, Postmaster George E. Smith, of Laurel, came to him and after some preliminary beating about the bush, made a proposition that Wooten on election day, in the capacity of "voters assistant," should so manipulate the ballot of illiterate democrats that they would really vote the republican ticket without knowing it. In return, Wooten was to get an office he wanted. Wooten laid the matter before Colonel Roberts and Chairman Roberts, prominent democrats, who told him to get all the information he could.

Wooten arranged a conference between himself, Smith and Senator Higgins, at Smith's house. Higgins told him that Harrison's election was certain. Harrison, Higgins said, would carry North Carolina and had a fighting chance in Tennessee, that he was certain of Connecticut and that Delaware was sure. "By God," he says, "if you will do this thing, we're all right."

He said that whatever Smith said was right and he, Higgins, would get him any place outside the civil service.

Senator Higgins absolutely denies the charges of corruption brought by Wooten and says that any statement that he was concerned in an attempt to influence Wooten in the discharge of his official duty is false. He says that when at Laurel, two days ago, to consult party leaders there about party matters, Wooten called on him at the house of George Smith. He said he desired to change his political connections and to solicit office under the government.

"Having understood him to be a man of influence and good standing I told him I thought the office could be had for him. Nothing was said about what work he should do for the republican party. Nothing was said about his registrar work voters assistant; nor did I know he was a registrar."

THERE IS NO FUSION.

Indignant Denials from Mississippi Republicans of Lynch's Story.

Jackson, Miss., October 29.—(Special.)—Dr. F. W. Springer, chairman of the Hill wing of the republican party, in an interview, severely criticized Fourth Auditor Lynch, who is here from Washington fighting against the negroes to get the popular electoral ticket. He denounces Lynch's statement that the Bruce-Lynch committee has been recognized by the national committee and says that he is a daily receiving communications from Chairman Carter, who recognizes him as the right hand of the party in this state. He denounces Lynch's statement that the republican electoral ticket was put up to aid the democrats and says that the electors at large and most of the district electors were nominated in February last.

He asserts that the republicans are making a fight on principle and will not swallow the third party medicine which Auditor Lynch came from Washington to give them.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE
The People Not in It.
Clayton, Ga., October 29.—Editor Constitution: The third party nominated Hon. Thomas Winn in the ninth congressional district, and after the convention had acted a committee got together in Atlanta, took the nomination of the convention down and put out Pickett, much to the disgust of the party in that district. In this district, after a full canvass, the Hon. Sam Tallaferra was nominated by the third party convention. Now this same committee wants to pull him down and put up Sam Small. It does seem that these two preachers, Rev. Pickett and Rev. Small, are doing a good deal of wire pulling. How can a party give any relief that might be the face of their own crowd whenever it suits their convenience? Talk about people's party. The people are not connected at all.

DEMOCRAT.

SIX OF US AFFLICTED!

With Crusty, Scaly Skin Diseases. It Tormented Us All Almost Drove My Wife Mad.

Doctors and Medicines Failed. Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of All by CUTICURA.

Three years ago my wife, four little children, and myself were afflicted with a crusty, scaly disease of the skin. It tormented us all, such a plague I hope will never again visit my family. My children's age were respectively nine, seven and four years, except the youngest, who was only two months old. Of all our sufferings, my wife suffered the most. It almost drove her mad. The disease first made its appearance on my wife's back between the shoulders, and spread across to her breast. It looked like it was little scales. I next employed a doctor who gave me relief for a short while. After trying him for quite a while without effecting a cure, I called in another doctor who proved to do no better than the first. After this I bought Cuticura Remedies of Messrs. Turrell, Lord & Co., Richmond, Va., having read of them in a newspaper. Relief followed the first application, and five or six sets cured all of it. I do not know what the disease was, but I do know that Cuticura cured us of that skin disease.

REV. J. N. WOODS, Avon, Nelson County, Va.

Cuticura Remedies

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of all remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and restores the system, and thus removes the cause, while Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin purifier, clear the skin and scalp, and remove every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp and blood diseases, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatism, sciatica, hip, kidney, chest and muscular pains and weakness. Price 25c.



Our stock is large and complete in every department. No limitation is offered to any quantity. Prices given below will be observed by us at any time in the future. Goods delivered free in the city. No charge for packing for goods sent out of the city. Out of town customers will please remit by postal note, registered letter or money order. Exact change given. Pennies taken in payment.

	Cents.		Cents.
Compound Quinine, Dover's and camphor capsules, an old and efficient remedy for colds of all kinds	25	Fellow's Compound Syrup Hypophosphites	99
Quinine in sugar or gelatine-coated pills or in capsules, 1 gr. 5c, 2 gr. 7c, 3 gr. 10c, 5 gr. 15c	15 and 35	Hop Bitters	75
Hennicutt's Throat and Lung Cure	17 and 78	BAGS—Rubber, for hot water and ice, all sizes and styles	40
King's New Discovery	34 and 78	BALM—Botanic Blood or B. B.	67
Bull's Cough Syrup	17, 37 and 75	Botanic Blood Pills	67
Fischer's Cough Bitters	15 and 75	Botanic Blood Salve	40
Acker's English Remedy	18, 28 and 75	Ely's Cream	37
Bosche's German Syrup	50	Hagan's Magnolia	60
Brewer's Lung Restorer	65	To soften and whiten the skin, at the same time not to harm it, we advise JACOB'S GLYCERINE LOTION	25
Phillips's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	68	Harter's Lung	19
Scotch's Emulsion	68	REPEATEDLY—JACOB'S GLYCERINE LOTION	25
Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil	68	Brown's Acacia	18 and 78
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil	68	Hall's Lung	18, 36 and 78
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites	99	Hamlin's Cough	39
Stone's Cod Liver Oil	77	JACOB'S SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY, warranted to cure any ordinary cough or cold, or your money refunded	78
Ely's Cream Balm	35	Jackson's Magic	18
Warner's Rose Cream	34	Jane's Cameritine	30
Pond's Extract	34 and 75	Parlington's	10
Syrup of the Best makes American, French and German	15 and 25	BATTERIES—Galvanic, for medicinal purposes, the best makes American, French and German	15 and 25
For coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis etc. Money refunded if not satisfactory	15	Bandoline, imported and domestic	10, 15 and 25
Robinson's Sore Throat Lozenges	50	BEER IRON AND WINE	24 and 48
Dr. Fred Palmer's Tonic Cough Mixture for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, hoarseness, etc.	25	Wyeth's	75
Smith Bros' Cough Drops	25	BEER TONIC—Golden's	82
Eucalyptus Lozenges	25	Leibig's	10
A remedy for the throat, prescribed by the leading specialists in this country after a formula of Sir Morrell McKenzie	65	Benjamin's	10
Hall's Balsam for the lungs	18, 36 and 67	Pennington's	10
Double-size sticks of extract of Licorice	65	Bird Food, McCallister's	33
Cod Liver Oil, Select Norwegian Oil, imported in hermetically sealed tin barrels. No Cod Liver Oil in the world is better, and very little as good	25 and 50	Bird Seed, mixed and plain, with cuttle bone in each package, extra select	8
Cod Liver Oil, large bottles, as above	25 and 50	Butter's	75
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Jacobs' (made from above oil) always fresh, contains lime and soda; is as easy to take as cream. You don't know what a good Emulsion is if you have not tried this. It is guaranteed to be better than any other. It is not too thick nor too thin, but just right. Compare prices with other price lists.	25, 40 and 75	Atwood's	20
Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills	1.65	Drake's plantation	75
Colgate's Soaps and Perfumes retailed at wholesale prices	73	Frazier's	75
Carlsbad's Salts	35 and 73	We make a compound syrup of Hypophosphites, which we guarantee to be equal to Fellow's in every respect. Try it once and you will never use Fellow's	75
Cathartics, all sizes, by mail 35c	35 and 73	It once Half pints, 40c; full pints, 75c	
Cologne, per pint	1.00	Furniture polish—makes old furniture look new	25
Cushman's Menthol Inhalers	40	Hall's Hair	57
Castile Soap, white, always old and hard, per pound	19	Kay's Mineral Water	25
Castile Soap, mottled, whole barrel	55	Lavender Ammonia, strong—pint bottles	10
Castile Soap, mottled white, always old and hard, per pound	12	Hagan's Magnolia	60
Campbell's Arsenic Wafers 40c and Dalley's Salve	75	Hunter's Lively Powder	19
Diamond Dyes, all colors	8	Hostetter's Bitters	75
Diamond Dyes, per dozen	85		
Ely's Cream Balm, 35c, three bottles	99		
Ellixir Calissay's and Iron, Jacobs' A most elegant preparation of true Calissay's Salve, always old and hard, per pound	75		
This effective combination enriches the blood and tones up and invigorates the entire system; half pint, 40c; pint	75		
Jacobs' Extract, White Hazel We obtain the extract directly from the "White Hazel" district in Connecticut, and warrant it to be fully equal to Pond's Extract, or we refund your money. Large bottles, same size as 81 of Pond's Extract, 25c; 16 oz. bottles, 50c	25		

The Ryan Co.

Always head the list with the greatest values to be found in the south. Observe our extremely low prices:

2 CASES Excellent Quality BLEACHING, at 4c. yard.	
100 LARGE SIZE BED COMFORTS, at 35c. each.	
750 YARDS 10-4 BLEACHED SHEETING, at 15c. yard.	
84 PAIRS LARGE SIZE GRAY BLANKETS at 75c. pair.	
1,000 BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, at 85c. each, worth \$1.75.	
57 ROLLS GOOD HEAVY INGRAIN CARPET, at 25c. yard.	
24 ROLLS GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET, at 50c. yard.	
48 ROLLS BEST ALL WOOL, EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS, at 55c. yard.	
J. & P. COATS BEST 6-CORD SPOOL COTTON, at 40c. doz., or three spools for 10c.	
3,000 YARDS NICE, FINE, YARD-WIDE SEA ISLAND, at 4c. yard.	
62 PIECES CHANGEABLE, SILK FINISH DRESS GOODS, at 10c. yard.	
84 PIECES ALL WOOL, COLORED DRESS FLANNELS, at 15c. yard.	
40 PIECES DOUBLE-WIDTH STORM SERGES, at 25c. yard, worth 40c.	
64 PIECES DOUBLE-WIDTH ALL WOOL DRESS FLANNELS, at 22 1/2c. yard, worth 35c.	
57 PIECES DOUBLE-WIDTH ENGLISH HOMESPUNS, at 25c. yard, worth 40c.	
29 PIECES 44-INCH FANCY CHECKED DRESS GOODS, at 25c. yard, worth 40c.	
1 CASE DOUBLE-WIDTH CHEVIOTS, at 25c. yard, worth 50c.	
38 PIECES CAMEL'S HAIR STRIPES DRESS GOODS, at 25c. yard, worth 40c.	
72 PIECES ALL WOOL ILLUMINATED SERGES, at 35c. yard, worth 60c.	
20 PIECES DOUBLE-WIDTH, ALL WOOL STORM SERGES, at 30c. worth 60c.	
37 PIECES DOUBLE-WIDTH, FANCY PLAID DRESS GOODS, at 25c. yard, worth 40c.	
12 PIECES 54-INCH BROADCLOTHS, at 90c. worth \$1.50.	
32 PIECES BLACK SILKS, at 60c. yard, reduced from \$1.50.	
J. & P. COATS' BEST 6-CORD SPOOL COTTON, 40c. doz., or three spools for 10c.	
65 doz. MISSES' Full Regular Made HOSE, fast black, double heels and toes, at 15c. pair, worth 25c.	
150 doz BOYS' Extra Stout Seamless HOSE, fast black, double heels and toes, at 12 1/2c. pair, worth 20c.	
100 doz MEN'S full regular made BRITISH HALF HOSE, at 12 1/2c. pair.	
64 doz LADIES' fast black seamless HOSE, only 20c. pair.	
50 doz LADIES' HOSE, in light, medium and heavy weight, at \$3 1/2c. pair, worth 50c.	
1,000 pairs LADIES' KID GLOVES, at 85c. pair, worth \$1.25.	
32 rolls SMITH'S BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, with borders, only 75c. yard.	
25 rolls SMITH'S BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, with borders, only \$1.	
25 pieces double-width floor Oil Cloths, only 40c. yard.	
1,000 WINDOW SHADES, seven feet long, with springs, only 75c.	
1,000 pairs fine LACE CURTAINS, only 60c. pair.	
100 shadow BAMBOO CURTAINS, only \$2 pair.	
100 doz Gent's white unlaundred SHIRTS, Pure Linen bosoms, double reinforced front and back, only 25c. each.	
500 single pieces—Boys' and Misses' Knit Wool UNDERVESTS and DRAWERS, odd sizes, worth from 50c. to \$1.25 each; your choice for 25c. each.	
75 doz Men's white MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS, only 85c. each, worth 50c.	
125 doz Men's natural WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, only 45c. each, worth 75c.	
89 doz Men's white merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, only 40c. each, worth 75c.	
74 doz Men's tan wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, at 40c. each, worth 75c.	
72 doz Men's natural wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, at 75c. each, worth \$1.25.	
36 doz Ladies' Swiss ribbed natural colors, only 25c. each.	
48 doz Ladies' heavy quality ribbed BALBRIGGAN VESTS, at 35c. each, worth 50c.	
54 doz Ladies' gray ribbed VESTS, heavy weight, at 30c. each; a great bargain.	
82 doz Ladies' natural wool VESTS, at 75c. each, worth \$1.25.	
1,000 doz 28-inch Gloria Silk, fancy handle, UMBRELLAS, only \$1.25 each, worth \$2.	
200 doz Gent's pure linen COLLARS, latest styles, only 10c. each.	
500 doz Gent's 4-ply linen CUFFS, only 15c. pair.	
Ladies' imported cashmere HOSE, at three pairs for \$1. These are worth 50c. anywhere on earth.	

We carry a full line of Ladies', Gent's, Children's and Infant's cashmere HOSE, second lined HOSE, cashmere LEGGINGS and everything that should be found in a first-class hosiery department.

OUR SILK HOSE for Ladies, at \$1.50 and \$2, are beautiful.

In our Clothing Department for tomorrow we offer the trade some bargains never before given in the South.

Suits at 50 per cent. lower than you can buy elsewhere and we have an immense line of Mens, Youths and Childrens clothing to select from. All new and nobby goods, bought by us direct from the Manufacturers and we can save you big money.

One Dollar buys your boy a good strong school suit.

Five Dollars buys a suit that is sold everywhere on earth at double the money.

Special Sale of Mens business suits commencing with a good strong working suit at \$3.75. A new and elegant Line of Scotch suits at \$7.50 regularly sold at \$10.00. Middlesex Flannel suits at \$10.00, worth \$12.50. All the new and nobbiest school cheviots in single and double breasted suits at \$15.00 and \$17.50 sold at \$20.00 and \$22.00 elsewhere.

Overcoats. No wonder that our great sale of these garments at popular prices has created a sensation, when they represent the most for the money ever offered in the clothing line in this city for style, material, make up, fit, trimmings, etc. These garments have never been equalled in price at \$12.50. They are no sham, all first-class, perfect and correct. Our stock is the largest and most varied of any house in the south, and we guarantee our prices lower than the lowest.

THE RYAN CO.

KEELY COMPANY.

OVERSHADOWING BARGAINS.

DRESS GOODS

A FAULTLESS AND COLOSSAL STOCK.

19c These are the prices of our medium grades. It is the most extensive and attractive variety ever gathered, and includes Fancy Plaids, Stripes, Mixtures, Cheviots, Serges, Homespuns, Bourettes, Camel's-Hair and a fine array of Iridescent and Illuminated effects. Every yard is a monumental bargain.

25c
39c
49c

ELEGANCE AND CHEAPNESS

Two-toned Stripes with tiny flecks of tinted silk, six colorings, 40 inch, \$1.25; worth \$1.75.
Wool Eplinge, self-colored Stripes and dainty, contrasting dots, 44 inch, \$1.50; worth \$2.25.
Broche Loie, broad Wale Diagonal with pin specked effects, 44 inches, \$1.50, worth \$2.25.
Heather Poche, they resemble fancy Vestings, eight colorings, 44 inches, \$1.75; worth \$2.50.
Pointille Whipcords, a heavy corded effect with traverse stripes, \$2.00; worth \$2.75.

FINE NOVELTY ROBE PATTERNS

35 Robes at \$5.00, that were imported to sell for \$7.50.
12 Robes at \$6.00, that were imported to sell for \$10.00.
31 Robes at \$8.50, that were imported to sell for \$12.50.
20 Robes at \$10.00, that were imported to sell for \$15.00.
46 Robes at \$12.50, that were imported to sell for \$17.50.
36 Robes at \$15.00, that were imported to sell for \$20.00.
40 Robes at \$18.00, that were imported to sell for \$25.00.

DRESS SILKS

The leadership is here. A wizard of popular bargains presides over the Silk Department. He is equally dexterous in finding for his stock the most rare and beautiful things.

AT 98c, REAL VALUE, \$1.25.

Figured Evening Silks, full width and exquisite tints.
Black ground Glace Silks with brilliant Parti-colored stripes.
Striped India Moulines for skirts and shirt waists.
Fine Black Rhadimir and rich black Peau de Soie.

AT \$1.48, WORTH \$2.00.

Very handsome Glace Silks in the new shot effects.
Imported Changeable Silks in every possible color play.
Black and Colored Silk Bedford Cords, splendid quality.
All colors in heavy pile Silk Velvets direct from France.

Columns of description wouldn't tell the story of the gorgeous Parisian Silks, Velvets and Plushes that are here to dazzle and charm the masses at popular prices. The higher goods remain unadvertised.

\$3.90 Women's Black Camel's hair Reefers. Only a limited quantity, and the can't be duplicated.

\$3.98 Women's Tan Camel's hair Reefers. We are selling them for considerably less than their actual cost.

\$4.98 Women's Black Cheviot shawl front and fur trimmed three-quarter Cloak. A rare chance.

\$6.50 Women's tan and brown mixed Scotch Diagonal fur edged Reefers. They are, indeed, bright particular bargains. All sizes.

\$7.50 Women's Black Cheviot, full shawl front fur trimmed and silk faced three-quarter Cloaks. They are sturdy and fashionable.

\$8.50 Women's very fine black Camel's hair Serge, full shawl front Reefers. Trimmed with genuine O'possum fur. A few tan ones.

\$9.00 Women's black and tan Diagonal Jackets with handsome Seal collar and Seal ornaments.

\$9.50 Women's black, tan and gray Jackets. Over twenty varieties, including many of the very latest styles.

FURS

A SPECIAL FEATURE

Just the Fur things that women want are the ones that are here in profusion.

NECKLETS WITH HEAD AND CLAW ORNAMENTS

Black Coney at \$2.50, worth \$3.75.
Gray Hare at \$3.00, worth \$4.50.
River Mink at \$3.75, worth \$5.00.
Fine O'Possum at \$5.00, worth \$7.50.
Persian Thibet at \$5.00, worth \$7.50.

CLEOPATRA BOAS

O'Possum Cleopatra Boas, with storm collars, satin lined throughout, \$4.00.
Monkey Cleopatra Boas, with storm collars, satin lined throughout, \$6.50.
Fine Seal Cleopatra Boas, with storm collars, satin lined throughout, \$7.50.

SETS OF MUFFS AND BOAS

English Hare Sets for Children at \$2.50.
White Coney Sets for Children at \$2.50.
White Angora Sets for Children at \$3.50.
Tan Thibet Sets for Children at \$4.00.
White Thibet Sets for Children at \$4.00.

LUXURIOUS SETS FOR WOMEN, \$7.50 to \$25.00.

Cocque Feather Collars, 98c, worth \$1.50

Cocque Feather Boas, \$2.60, worth \$4.00



RUSSETING LEAVES AND SHORTENING DAYS CREATE BARGAINS.

Beautiful New Fall Prints, 5c, worth 7.
Full Width Canton Flannel, 4c, worth 7.
Wide Bleached Domestic, 5c, worth 7c.
New Fall Dress Gingham, 8c, worth 12c.
Cotton Bedford Cords, 10c, worth 20c.
Unbleached 10-4 Sheetting, 15c, worth 20c.
Women's Knitted Skirts 25c, worth 50c.
Silk Jute Lap Robes, \$1.25, worth \$2.50.

Our Silk Skirts are Unsurpassed.

Prices: \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00 & \$12.00.

In the Cloak Department we admit no competition, we bow to no superior. We command all the native and foreign markets. We've put the stock at the top and by wit, wisdom and work we propose to keep it there.

A superb assortment of Tan and Blue Eugenie Capes just received. They are Vienna Novelties—from \$7.50 to \$18.50. The finest grade of Broadcloth and exquisitely made and trimmed.

Our Misses and Children's Garments are superb.

AT \$11.50 English Walking Coat of Wide Wale Cheviot, half tight falling back, half lined with heavy satin, bound throughout with mohair, covered button.

AT \$12.50 Double-breasted Cheviot of Cheviot Cloaking, 34 inches long, with Watteau plait, black seams and finished fronts lined with black satin.

AT \$13.50 Double-breasted finished Cheviot, large French sleeves lapped seams, notched collar, tailor made and finished covered buttons.

AT \$15.00 English Box Reefers of Boucle finished Cheviot, three-quarter back with loose double-breasted front, lapped seams

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS ABOUT OUR READY-MADE SUITS.

FIRST—QUALITY WITHOUT PARADE.

SECOND—RICHNESS WITHOUT DISPLAY.

The resources of the stock are not limited to blue and black. Among the Reefer, Blazer, Eton and Russian Blouse Suits may be found Tan, Gray, Garnet, Brown and Mixtures in Storm Serges, French Diagonals, Illuminated Novelties and Flannels.

PRICES: \$5.98, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

COMPLIMENTS POUR IN ABOUT OUR FINE BLACK ETON SUITS.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Men's tan and gray wool shirts and drawers, 75c.
Men's fancy wool shirts and drawers, 89c.
Men's natural wool shirts and drawers, 97c.
Men's all wool white and scarlet shirts and drawers, \$1.25
Men's extra heavy satin finished cream shirts and drawers, \$1.25

EXCEPTIONAL HOSIERY VALUES.

Misses' fast black Hose, 10c, worth 15c.
Misses' fast black, regular made Hose, 15c, worth 25c.
Misses' fast black Hose with double heel and toes, 25c, worth 35c.
Boy's heavy iron clad Hose, 25c, worth 35c.
Women's fast black plain and ribbed Hose, 10c, worth 15c.
Women's fast black seamless Hose, 15c, worth 25c.
Women's fine 40-gauge Hose with double heel and toes, 25c, worth 35c.
Women's extra heavy Hose, with double heel and toes, 33 1/2c, worth 40c.
Men's black, tan and slate colored regular made Half Hose, 12 1/2c, worth 20c.

DON'T MISS

OUR BLANKETS.

The stock is at its best, and dimes and dollars do rare service anywhere among them.
Strictly all-wool 10-4 Blankets at \$3.98, worth \$5.00.
Strictly all-wool 11-4 Blankets at \$4.50, worth \$6.00.
Genuine California 11-4 Blankets at \$6.50, worth \$8.50.
Fine scarlet all wool Blankets at \$3.75, worth \$5.00.

KEELY COMPANY.

THE FAIR

We are Lower in Price than the Rest.

THE FAIR

We Are Lower in Price than the Rest.

Enormous Sacrifice in Fine Dress Goods!

Our large stocks of Holiday Goods, which are now coming in, are crowding us. Our store is full with goods to overflowing. We need room down stairs, first floor. We are going to reduce our bulk of Dress Goods. Prices will do it. Come tomorrow, You have seen our 56-inch Broadcloth marked \$1.44 yard. We shall close out the rest of this \$1.44 grade at 97c yard.

Choice of 100 pieces of our widest and best regular \$1 per yard Henriettas, Serges, Camel's Hair, Bengalines at 75c yard. Get first choice. You can't always get \$1 goods at 75c.

50 pieces of Bengaline, worth \$1 yard, at 65c yard.

25 patterns in Silk Shirt Waist Plaids, worth \$1.50 yard, at 75c yard. Plaid silks for Shirt Waists are very popular.

200 yards of regular 25c double width wool Dress Goods at 19c yard.

Rough Goods, that is Storm Serge and Scotch Goods, all wool, at 48c yard.

New Changeable Dress Goods in Chameleon effects, at 39c, worth 50c.

25 pieces of 46 inch royal black Serge, never sold for less than \$1 yard, at 75c yard.

Come to the great Dress Goods sale at The Fair.

CLOAKS AT THE FAIR

50 tan Coats, heavy welt seams, English cut, at \$13.47, worth \$20.

50 navy blue Yacht Cloth Coats, with light gray fur and head loops, at \$12.48, worth \$18.

At \$10, beautiful light gray Beaver Coats, trimmed with light fur, Cloaks worth \$15.

Scotch Goods, pin checks, in tan, made up in Russian Blouses, at \$8.48, regular price is \$12.50.

50 Cloaks with Watteau plait, in rugged Scotch mixtures, light colors, at \$8.63. This garment is superb in finish, elegant and tasteful.

100 Choice Cloaks at \$5 each at The Fair.

FINE CHINA AT THE FAIR.

Small Dresden Vases 48c.
Children's Decorated Plates 5c.
French China Cream Pitchers 39c.
Gold Band Cups and Saucers 98c set.
Decorated Cups and Saucers 10c.
Decorated Bowls and Pitchers \$1.48.
New 10-piece Decorated Toilet Sets \$3.48.

New Flint Glass Tumblers at 3c.

Baccarat Imported Tumblers 10c.
Cameo (Bohemian) Lemonade Sets \$3.98.

House Furnishings AT THE FAIR.

Large Feather Dusters 48c.
"Marion Harland" Drip Coffee Pots 98c
Coal Scuttles 25c.
Iron Firegrates (stand, shovel, poker and tongs) 75c set.
Hearth Broom 10c
Steel Enamel Ware, less by half than elsewhere.
New Flour Sifters 15c.
Cutting Tables \$1.24.
Chair Bottoms 9c.
Brass Trays 9c.
Crumb Trays and Brush 25c.

\$25,000 worth of Toys and Dolls now open at The Fair.

BLANKETS AT THE FAIR.

11 pairs of our famous \$1.98 pair blankets.
250 more of our famous \$1 comfortables.

GOOD THINGS AT THE FAIR.

Fine Lunch Baskets 25c.
New Stand Work Baskets \$1.48.
Japanese Trays 25c.
Hall Hanging Lamps \$1.98.

Buttermilk Soap, 5c.
Peach and Cream Soap at 10c.

Pure White Castile Soap, 5c.

Standard Cloth Books 25c.
Linen Note Paper 25 sheets 5c.
Turkish Slippers 5c.
Zephyr 5c oz.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 5c.
New Pillows 44c.
New Writing Desks 98c.
Silver Picture Frames 25c.
Plush Albums 74c.
Silk Mantel Scarfs 58c.

New White Veilings, very swell.

Children's Hats and Caps at The Fair.

Red Plush Caps!
Gray Cloth Caps!
Military Caps!
Navy Blue Cloth Boys' Hats 33c.

DOMESTICS AT THE FAIR.

Regular 40c White Flannel 25c.
Figured Eiderdown reduced to 65c yard.
Canton Flannel 5c yard.
Heavy Red Twilled Flannel 24c yard.
Dark Satins in Navy Blue Spots or Stripes 10c yard.
Dark Gingham 10c yard.
New Dark Calicos 5c yard.
10-4 Bleached Sheetting 15c.
Heavy Homespun 6c.

Prices of Good Things ending with the figure 8.

White and Gold Ensigns \$1.98.
Wall Book Racks of Polished Oak \$1.48.
Silver Back, Brush, Comb and Hand Glass \$1.98.
Four-Piece Quadruple Plate Silver Tea Set \$11.98.
Webster's Dictionary, indexed, \$1.98.
The best unlaundried shirt in Atlanta, extra well made, 48c.
Fine and large edition of the Bible, binding of black and gold, \$1.98.
Heavy gray mixed underwear, the regular 75c quality, for 48c.
Sapallo 8c.
New Silk Velvet 98c.
Large Plush Hand Mirrors 48c.
Eiderdown Pillows 98c.

P. & P. Kid Gloves only at The Fair.

(Trade Mark)
P. & P.
KID GLOVES



500 warm, colored Skirts at 49c, worth \$1 each.

THE FAIR.

MR. HUGH T. INMAN.

A Brief Sketch of Atlanta's Financial Napoleon.

He Started Life as a Farmer's Boy, and Is Now One of the Wealthiest Men in the South.

Few men have mounted to a higher position in the business world or deserve more appropriately to be known as the south's "financial Napoleon" than Mr. Hugh T. Inman.

It stripped of his fortune today by any untoward accident of fate, entailing upon him the necessity of starting the world a second time, in a financial way, it is more than likely that within a dozen years, or even a shorter period of time, he would completely overcome his disasters and restore upon a second foundation the colossal structure of his fortune.

It is wonderful indeed to the great majority of "little men," who are forced to be content with their meager earnings, that some men should have acquired that fabled touch that changes everything into gold. It looks to them like the nature's partiality and they mourn the unlucky stars under which they were born.

They seldom stop to consider that behind the magical touch there lies the dint of patient years, or to borrow the phrase of Longfellow, "a tolling upward."

has long since fruited in the ripe unfoldings of the man.

The war had scarcely commenced when the difficulties which were incident to country homes began to thicken around the plantation. Bushwhackers infested the neighborhood and frequently aimed their bullets in the direction of the farm. They succeeded in driving his father away from the plantation, and in leaving behind him no other protector for the household than Mr. Hugh Inman, who was nothing but a mere boy in his adolescent years. But he manifested a plucky spirit and continued to brave the dangers of the thickets until he saw that no other recourse was left him but to fly to the village. Accordingly, the family moved to Danbridge where they remained until after the war.

Before escaping to the village, however, the federal army had camped within the neighborhood, and made the adjacent farms their market, as it were, for replenishing their knapsacks and regaling their appetites upon everything they could find. Field and smokehouse, pantry and cupboard yielded to their insatiable greed for plunder, and when they withdrew their forces beyond the horizon, the neighborhood which they found so fair in its harvest and so tempting in its varied abundance was left behind them a desert of desolation. The fruits were destroyed, barnhouses were

executive head of the Exposition Cotton mill and after some time, and the interests of that concern for one year, he resigned his office to Major D. N. Speer who has since conducted its affairs with signal ability.

When the Kimball house was completed in 1865 the syndicate, composed of Messrs. Seville, Beaman, Thompson and other gentlemen, found that they were irretrievably in debt, and owed as much as \$280,000, which they had no funds to meet. They sent for Mr. Inman and fully explained to him the situation. After examining the property and hearing from each of the gentlemen who composed the syndicate he decided that it would probably be a good thing to render them the assistance they desired. He agreed to put up the money and undertake to pull them through, provided they would give him the common stock which they had on hand and which at that time was worth about \$100,000. They accepted the proposition and after five years time without a parole or disagreement either with the creditors or the syndicate he succeeded in bringing them out of their financial straits. It was in that way that he became interested in the Kimball house and this saved from bankruptcy the assets and perhaps the best equipped hotel in the south.

He was elected in 1889 as a member of the city council, and as a tribute to his abilities as a financier he was honored with the chairmanship of the finance committee. It was then that the credit of the city was brought down to a 4 per cent basis, as Mr. Inman sold every 4 per cent bond that was offered for three months, and sold an additional \$250,000 for the building of the waterworks. The people of Atlanta refused, however, to vote for the issue of bonds for that purpose and the sale was never consummated.

Mr. Inman is one of the wealthiest men in the state and enjoys the reputation of being able to control, perhaps, a greater number of business enterprises than any man in Georgia. He is a born economist and his peculiar talents are in the line of financing. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Inman has capital invested in real estate and many other industries that are calculated to develop the resources of the country.

"I had more time," said Mr. Inman the other day, "a pet idea which I should like to put in operation would be the erection of a large cotton mill to be operated exclusively by colored labor. It would be a great boon to the negroes and would moreover yield a handsome profit to the owners. The increase of value arising from the manufacturing of cotton would remain in the south to recompense the labor employed in its production and to remain in circulation among the people who grow the cotton. This instead of sending it out of the country and obtaining 7 1/2 cents for it in the raw state, we could get 15 cents for it manufactured and the difference would remain in our section to sustain the laboring classes of the country."

"Can you express in a few words, Mr. Inman," the question was asked the other day, "the secret of your success in life?" "I think I can," said he. "I owe whatever of success I have achieved in life to close application to business, economy in expenditures and such an investment of my money that it always brought me an income. Integrity is also a necessary ingredient of true success and no man can prosper for any length of time and earn the approval of his fellow men unless he is honest."

Mr. Inman is a member of the First Presbyterian church and for more than thirty years has been one of its active deacons. He is now the superintendent of the Sunday school, associated with Mr. Hoke Smith as assistant superintendent, and under their able administration the Sunday school has enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity.

Mr. Inman, at the age of twenty-four, was married to Miss Van Dyke, of Athens, Tenn. She is a woman of superior excellence both of mind and character and her beautiful life and example have had much to do with shaping his splendid career. She is still the companion of his home and the gentle partner of his household joys, and the same smile that in early days illuminated his face when he was a boy, still brightens his face and tells of life now sweeter than the prosperity that crowns the diligent and patient work that has made him the architect of his princely fortune.

MYRTLE LODGE ENTERTAINMENT

It Will Occur Next Monday Evening and Will Be a Brilliant Event.

The parlors of the Myrtle Lodge of Odd Fellows on the fifth floor of the Kiser building will be a blaze of beauty next Monday evening for the entertainment of the members of the lodge.

Preparations are fully under way and the reception promises to be the most eloquent entertainment that has ever been given in the history of the lodge.

There will be no end to the variety afforded by the excellent programme. Speeches will be made by the following well-known gentlemen:

Hon. J. B. Goodwin, Judge J. A. Anderson, Mr. Morris Brandon, Mr. C. Z. Blacklock, Hon. Harvey Johnson, Mr. E. M. Mitchell, Mr. Alex. Dittler and other well-known citizens.

The inspiring theme of their eloquence will be of course the principles and achievements of Odd Fellowship. With such a list of orators and such a topic for the carnival of speech it is certain that the work of that oratorical part of the programme will be one of surpassing excellence.

After satisfying the intellectual man with "thoughts that would burn," the inner man will be regaled with a handsome spread of savory dishes.

"The lodge is in a flourishing condition and the members are every reason to be proud of their organization. The unity of aim and action that characterizes the membership of the lodge is a beautiful object lesson of harmony and predicts a future of continued prosperity for the Myrtle Lodge of Odd Fellows."

The entertainment next Monday night will be in charge of the following excellent committee: Messrs. H. H. Pope, W. H. Gardner and G. W. Hawkins.

Grand Master S. G. Bloodworth will preside over the oratorical feature of the evening and will introduce the part assigned him of introducing the speakers.

The members are looking forward with eager anticipations to the pleasure that will be afforded them next Monday evening.

A NEW ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

The Central Will Put on a Double Daily Schedule Tomorrow.

The Central railroad under its present management has determined to give the traveling public the best of accommodation.

With this end in view a new double daily schedule to Florida will be put on tomorrow.

The train leaving Atlanta at 6:50 o'clock in the evening will arrive at Macon at 10:45 at night, and will then proceed to Jacksonville, arriving at Lake City at 5:35 the next morning and from there he goes to Jacksonville, arriving there at 7:40 in the morning.

Leaving here at 7:10 o'clock in the morning the passenger train arrives at Macon at 10:20 in the afternoon, and at Lake City at 6:25 in the evening, and at Jacksonville at 8:30.

Returning, the train leaves Jacksonville at 6:30 in the afternoon, arriving at Lake City at 8:35, Macon at 4:30 in the morning, and Atlanta at 7:45.

The morning train leaves Jacksonville at 6:30 in the afternoon, arriving at Lake City at 8:35, Macon at 4:30 in the morning, and Atlanta at 7:45.

This new schedule puts Atlanta and Jacksonville only four hours apart.

Pullman buffet cars run between Nashville and Jacksonville without charge.

The new schedule lands passengers in two blocks, the prominent hotels in Jacksonville, from which place connections are made to all points in southern Florida.

THOSE CROSSINGS.

Prominent Engineers Suggest a Plan for Relief.

Belt Lines for Freight Transfers.

Subways for Street Traffic—Sketches Showing Changes That Would Have to Be Made—Plans Worth Studying.

As there seems to be quite a discussion for the relief of the grade crossing in the central portion of the city, we suggest the following plan for relief.

The first thing to be done is to provide for the transfer of through freight without their being carried through the city. This can be done by completing the belt lines. This can be accomplished by the building of five miles of railroad, from a point on the Georgia railroad, at or near where the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad leaves it, to a point on the Atlanta and Florida railroad, near the intersection of the Central and the Atlanta and Florida railroads. This makes five miles of road to be built, which will cost \$50,000 to make the road ready to receive the rolling stock. The only equipments necessary are engines.

The charges now made for truckage and the belt will open sites for compresses, wholesale and retail, and an unlimited number of manufacturers, thereby greatly relieving the heavy traffic over the streets and crossings. This makes five miles of road to be built, which will cost \$50,000 to make the road ready to receive the rolling stock. The only equipments necessary are engines.

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Unlike Insoluble Cocos, which are Indigestible, and Cocos adulterated with Starch,

Van Houten's Cocoa

(BEST & GOES FARTHEST)

leaves no Sediment on the bottom of the cup.

CHURCH NOTICES.

First Methodist Church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Trinity M. E. church, south corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

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A POLITICAL STEW.

That is the Situation as it Appears in

Texas.

ALL STRAIGHT FOR CLEVELAND.

But There Is No End to Division on State Issues.

NED BRANCO'S FAMOUS TERRAPIN

Wasn't in It With Texas—Four Candidates in the Field for Governor—The Claims of the Various Candidates.

Dallas, Tex., October 29.—(Special).—There are as many political parties in Texas as there were condiments in Ned Branco's "terrapin" we read about in "Georgia Scenes." And they are as badly mixed as the components of that "terrapin."

The average observer, or the interested participant, has as clear an idea of the result as the other guests about the Georgia board had of the finale of Ned Branco's queer architecture of his host's menu.

It is nothing less than a political stew, boiling at such a rate that the head upon the surface today may be in the bottom of the pot tomorrow. There are parties galore; "straightout democrats," "democrats," "republicans," "illy white republicans," "populists," and "prohibitionists."

All except the republicans have full state tickets in the field, and the fight is over the election of a governor.

In the national politics Texas will roll up an unusual prize democratic majority. Indeed, Texas democrats are split on everything but Cleveland. On him they are as united as Georgians.

For governor all the parties have a candidate in the field but the republicans. They have endorsed George Clark, the candidate of the straightout democrats.

The candidates are: Governor J. S. Hogg, democrat; George Clark, democrat; T. L. Nugent, people's party; and A. J. Houston, "illy white" republican.

The contest proper is between Hogg, Clark and Nugent, with their strength, to all outward appearances, about evenly divided.

The democratic party is badly split. Indeed, from it have been formed three parties in the present campaign.

In the first place the people's party is formed almost exclusively of democrats as was the case in Georgia. The remainder of the party is divided between Hogg and Clark.

The business element of the state, the city people, supported Clark in the primaries, but Hogg went to the convention with the country folks behind him. He had a majority of the convention and the Clark people say refused to recognize them in a motion for organization.

A large number of Clark's delegates there withdrew and held a convention of their own. The next day when the Hogg platform, containing free silver and an income tax, was drafted a number of other Clark men withdrew, claiming it was a slap at the national platform.

One convention then nominated Hogg and the other Clark. The platform of the Clark convention was based on the national democratic platform.

The Clark people raised the cry that Hogg's election, on his platform pandering to the populists, would injure the material interests of the state, would drive capital away and play havoc generally.

On the other hand the Clark people claimed that Hogg's election would mean a good credit and prosperity to the state.

The republicans led by large cattle men and other northern people engaged in business enterprises have met in convention and endorsed Clark. Then the "illy Whites" came along and put out a ticket and the populists followed by nominating T. L. Nugent who is a highly respected and successful party vote.

The strength of Hogg, Clark and Nugent seems to be somewhat equally distributed. Clark's strength is almost entirely in the cities and towns, while Hogg and Nugent divide the country vote.

Hogg has been playing for the party vote. Clark has got it and with it off the republican vote that will go to Clark, he would be elected, but the third party is strong in Texas and its leaders declare they have sufficient votes to elect their candidate.

The Hogg people declare the Clark men are but calamity howlers. Both are making a vigorous fight. The majority of the political leaders of the present day, including nearly all the congressmen, are arrayed on the side of Hogg.

Several of the congressmen are campaigning for him. Senator Roger Q. Mills is, however, taking no active part in the campaign. He says he will vote for Hogg but adds that to the statement that the man who votes for Clark is just as good a democrat as the man who supports Hogg.

As a consequence both sides are to some extent indignant at him—the Clark people because he opposes their candidate when they say, Clark did more towards electing him to the senate than any other man in the state; and the Hogg people are angry because Mills will not take the stump for Hogg.

The whole business is mad and both sides declare they will put up a candidate who will defeat him before the legislature for the senate. But that, perhaps, is only heated political talk.

Again it might develop seriously to him. There is already talk of Congressman Culberson, who has been one of the leaders in the house of representatives for a dozen years. Judge Culberson is a timid politician.

Indeed, he is decidedly more of a politician than a politician, and unless his friends bring him out and do the work he would not push himself.

The newspapers and the candidates. Most of the leading newspapers of the state are arrayed on the side of Mr. Clark. The Galveston and Dallas News are leading the fight, ably seconded by The San Antonio Express, Fort Worth Gazette, Waco Day and Austin Statesman.

Hogg's side are The Houston Post, Waco News and the majority of the weeklies in the state. The weeklies are a great power in Texas as they are in Georgia, and while the leading dailies say Clark will win, the weeklies are claiming almost every county in the state for Hogg.

They are making the issue on Clark that he is not the regular democratic nominee, but that the republicans only joined with him to split the democratic party in the state and that Clark is the candidate of the monopolists. They are also making efforts to bring the third party into Hogg's column by the ground that he stands on a farmer's platform. Quite a number of third party

HALF A MILLION

Of Boodle Dollars Added to the Republican Fund.

HENRY FRICK AND CHRIS MAGEE

Bleed the Protected Manufacturers for Campaign Purposes.

PIOUS JOHN WANAMAKER'S ITALIAN HAND

Seen in This Latest Effort to Corrupt the Ballot—Matt Quay Gives Up New York—Doubtful States All O. K.

New York, October 29.—(Special).—When it comes to raising boodle to corrupt voters, the republican leaders turn to Sunday school teachers and pious Brother Wanamaker, of the city of Brotherly Love.

Today, at the Holland house, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Wanamaker, Henry Clay Frick, Carnegie's representative in this country, paid into the coffers of the republican party a half million dollars—fired out of the protected manufacturers of Pennsylvania. It was given by them for the good of the cause and no questions will be asked as to how it will be spent. They rely on Chairman Carter and Boss Boodler Quay to expend the fat where it will do the most good.

Frick arrived in this city late last night from Homestead, accompanied by Chris Magee, fresh from Alabama. Frick put up at the Holland house, where Secretary of War Ellkins is stopping, and Magee registered at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

The sum and substance of Mr. Frick's fat-trying for the republican contribution box is \$500,000.

It was Postmaster General Wanamaker who induced Mr. Frick to take up a supplementary collection among the highly protected iron manufacturers. When Mr. Carter and Treasurer Bliss figured up results, they found that they would be short at least a million, according to their schedule of expenditures. In this emergency an appeal for aid or assistance in getting aid was made to Wanamaker, who, four years ago, raised \$400,000, which is alleged to have been the price of his seat in the cabinet, for Harrison's campaign.

Mr. Wanamaker went to Pittsburgh to see Mr. Frick. The manufacturers had already been assessed through the Iron Manufacturers' Association and the Manufacturers' Club. Mr. Wanamaker convinced the Carnegie leader of the pressing need of more funds, and told him also that it was the opinion of the republican national committee that the manufacturers should contribute in proportion to the benefits they receive from the tariff.

In this way Mr. Wanamaker killed two birds with one stone. The Carnegies control six or more large plants in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Mr. Frick, it is said, consulted Mr. Carnegie by cable and part of the boodle he brought today is the Carnegie mills' proportionate share. The rest was collected from among the members of the Duquesne Club, composed of the millionaires iron and glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and other parts of Pennsylvania.

The Doubtful States All Right. The members of the democratic national committee held a long consultation today at which there was present Mr. Harry, chairman of the national committee, Senator Gorman, Senator Brice, Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Smalley. The state of New York was represented by National Committeeman Mills Ross, Senator McPherson, Allen McDermott, chairman of the state committee, and James Smith, Jr., of Newark.

This was the final talk over the affairs in New Jersey previous to the closing of the campaign in that state. The reports from the different parts of the state were considered in detail and it was confidently believed that the Cleveland and Stevenson electors would be chosen by a plurality of not less than 10,000, while Judge Wirt would be elected governor by almost as large a vote.

With reference to the affairs of New Jersey and also those of other states, the political condition of which was considered during the afternoon, Chairman Harry, while declining to be interviewed, talked with freedom and great confidence of the prospects as regarded by the democratic managers on entering upon the closing week of the campaign. In Connecticut much hard work has been done, the effect of that of the last week being clearly apparent. The national committee is confident, from the reports of the state committee, that Connecticut will give the Cleveland electors over 1,500 majority and possibly, as some claim, from 2,500 to 3,000.

From the state of Indiana the latest advices fully confirm the news before received, and leads the minds of the committee to the confident belief that the majority for the Cleveland and Stevenson electors there will be less than 7,500 and may reach 15,000.

There is no doubt in the minds of the national campaign committee that from reports received from the state committee a signal victory is about to be won in New York, and that this fact is realized by the republicans as well as by the democrats. During the afternoon, the situation in the south was considered with reference to reliable information, that while the republicans substantially concede the vote of every southern state to Cleveland and Stevenson, they are attempting to keep up scattering fights in one or two of them.

The republican concession that General Harrison is likely to lose the electoral votes of some of the western states is only one of the many instances which inspire perfect confidence in the result on the part of the democratic managers which they regard as an incentive to them, and to all other supporters of Cleveland and Stevenson to continue until election day without intermission in their efforts to bring about the largest possible democratic vote and secure decisive victory.

Hon. John Temple Graves arrived in New York last evening and will maintain

HALF A MILLION

Of Boodle Dollars Added to the Republican Fund.

HENRY FRICK AND CHRIS MAGEE

Bleed the Protected Manufacturers for Campaign Purposes.

PIOUS JOHN WANAMAKER'S ITALIAN HAND

Seen in This Latest Effort to Corrupt the Ballot—Matt Quay Gives Up New York—Doubtful States All O. K.

New York, October 29.—(Special).—When it comes to raising boodle to corrupt voters, the republican leaders turn to Sunday school teachers and pious Brother Wanamaker, of the city of Brotherly Love.

Today, at the Holland house, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Wanamaker, Henry Clay Frick, Carnegie's representative in this country, paid into the coffers of the republican party a half million dollars—fired out of the protected manufacturers of Pennsylvania. It was given by them for the good of the cause and no questions will be asked as to how it will be spent. They rely on Chairman Carter and Boss Boodler Quay to expend the fat where it will do the most good.

Frick arrived in this city late last night from Homestead, accompanied by Chris Magee, fresh from Alabama. Frick put up at the Holland house, where Secretary of War Ellkins is stopping, and Magee registered at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

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A man called "Matt" Allen,

HIS SECOND TERM.

Governor W. J. Northen Formally Installed in Office.

DONE IN DEMOCRATIC STYLE.

Chief Justice Blackley Administered the Oath.

A THOUGHTFUL STATE PAPER.

The Condition of Public Affairs and the State's Interests Discussed by the Executive.

Governor William J. Northen was inaugurated at 1 o'clock yesterday for a second term.

The ceremonies took place in the hall of the house of representatives. The floor was filled with the members of the general assembly. Many prominent Georgians sat near the speaker's desk. Others were ranged around the hall while from the galleries, a great audience looked down on the proceedings. Half of the spectators in the galleries were ladies. Among them there were Mrs. Northen and Miss Northen, who sat directly in front of the desk from which the governor delivered his inaugural speech.

The inauguration was very simple and democratic, but all the more impressive. Senator Wooten and Representative Martin of Fulton county who arranged the programme, saw it carried out as smoothly as a fashionable wedding.

A few minutes before 12, President Clay and the senators came over from the chamber and marched up the central aisle of the house to chairs which had been reserved near the speaker's desk. President Clay took a chair beside Speaker Atkinson, picked up the gavel and declared the assembly in joint session. The representatives who had been standing during the entrance of the senators, resumed their chairs and chatting in pairs, the members of the house clock pointed to 12, Governor Northen entered on the arm of Senator Wooten. They came from the executive's reception room, where the statehouse officers and a number of judges and ex-officials had met. These followed the governor in pairs. The members of the assembly crossed on their feet as the governor came up the aisle. He was given a chair on President Clay's right. His escort included Chief Justice Blackley and Hon. E. W. Martin, chairman of the house committee on arrangements; Associate Justice Simmons and Senator Edwards; Associate Justice Lumpkin and Hon. W. O. O'Brien, of Chatham; Representative Thompson and Ex-Congressman Sen. Reese, Colonel Hardeman, General Philip Cook, Colonel Keil, Comptroller General A. A. Wright, Colonel Nesbitt, Captain John Milledge, Colonel Jones, Captain S. D. Bradwell, Judge Marshall J. Clarke, Judge Richard L. Clark, ex-Attorney General Little, General Canfield, ex-Speaker Clark Howell, Judge J. H. Guerry, Colonel Trammell, chairman of the railroad commission; Captain R. F. Wright, Major Robert Smith, Hon. Milton Chandler, Hon. N. J. Hammond and others. These were ushered to reserve seats below and on the right of the governor.

Every eye was on the governor. The scene was represented and almost every representative was a democrat. The third party members and the republicans sat with interest and there in the house were a few ladies but up in the galleries they occupied all the front rows. Every door was crowded.

Opened with Prayer.

As President Clay gave one ray with his gavel, a perfect hush fell on the assembly. He announced that the house chain would pray.

Rev. Mr. Eakes, who was standing beside Speaker Atkinson, bowed his head and prayed most fervently for the blessings of high heaven to rest on the ceremonies of the inauguration. Chaplain Eakes prayed as follows:

"Almighty God, we invoke Thy blessings on the incidents of this day. We come to Thee in the name of the people of our good old state and ask Thy special blessings on him who is about to assume control of the affairs of our state. Heavenly Father, may these good men of state feel that it is good to be here. May they be fully inspired with the spirit of duty and devotion, and come to the present duty for naught save noble purposes.

We implore Thee to bless our governor. Bless him for the noble work so well performed for the past two years. Faithful and true in his past service and to every duty, may his wisdom be increased and may he be enabled to continue to conduct the work of state as he has done in the past, granting clemency to whom clemency is due and justice to whom justice is due. May the great ship of state continue to be guided to the great destinies Thou hast prescribed for her. Amen."

The Inaugural Address.

At the conclusion of the prayer President Clay introduced Governor Northen as democracy's leader who had been elected by a majority of over 71,000.

Governor Northen rose and bowing to the applause proceeded to deliver his inaugural address.

He said:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Assembly: It is with profound pleasure that I congratulate the state upon the high character of this newly-elected assembly.

With equal pleasure, I congratulate our senators and representatives upon the recent victory, won under your local leadership, that secured the state true to good government and as set forth in the principles and policy of the democratic party.

For the confidence in my administration, expressed by so large a majority of citizens in re-electing me to the office of governor of this state, I am deeply grateful.

Before I assume the formal obligations demanded of me by my constitution, it will be, at least, in the eyes of the people, to outline somewhat the political and general condition of our people, as well as some of the elements necessary to their welfare.

Georgia's Wealth.

The masses of the people of this state are not prosperous. The general wealth of the state has increased at a very gratifying rate for the last twenty-five years. In 1867 the personal and realty in Georgia, in 1883, \$284,881,000; in 1888, \$300,000,000; in 1893, \$320,145,000; in 1898, \$395,509,000; in 1903, \$510,626,000; in 1908, \$527,985,000; in 1913, \$640,586,000; or an increase in twenty-five years of about \$350,000,000 in the personal and realty of the state. In this more than threefold increase there has been added the unparalleled increase in our manufactures and railroads, and the property of the people of this state now estimated at \$440,000,000, or an increase of \$320,000,000 since the period of our disaster twenty-two years ago, not to consider the estimate returned under the census.

This increase of tax values, if properly distributed, would be a most satisfactory indication of general prosperity. An investigation will show that the aggregate of our property has been in our cities, while many of our rural districts have suffered from depletion and debt.

The condition of the state in the state was in 1867, \$27,000,000; in 1883, \$100,000,000; in 1888, \$100,000,000; in 1893, \$100,000,000; in 1898, \$100,000,000; in 1903, \$100,000,000; in 1908, \$100,000,000; in 1913, \$100,000,000; or an increase in twenty-five years of about \$73,000,000 in the personal and realty of the state.

These conditions have produced great unrest among the people, which has found utterance in political differences and political antagonisms, and in the history of the state. This general unrest should be everything possible to adjust these differences and unite the people again in sentiment, in purpose and in effort.

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TO RESTORE THE STATE TO CONTENT, PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

The people complain that the burdens of government have become greater than they can bear. These burdens are crying out, and loudly so, against the tyranny of the state.

For more than a quarter of a century our products have been absorbed in little or no compensation left for the honest labor of the state.

Impatient under long delay, and not hopeful under repeated futile efforts to secure a remedy against federal taxation, a suffering people have openly entered, and protested against the continued denial of their rights to success and prosperous living.

While the present cause of our depression—tariff reform—may not be a proper matter for consideration by this general assembly, the results from heavy federal taxation should command your serious thought and care, while it suggests the caution that you must not unnecessarily burden upon a people already oppressed beyond their patience or their power to endure.

With confidence in your integrity and your ability, the people have chosen you to adjust, as far as may come within your power, and under your influence, the burdens which bear and relieve them from taxation and debt.

This will be your highest duty to a confiding constituency and to a patiently waiting people.

Proposes of Government.

In this connection it becomes for you to consider the office of government. There are two ideas as to the office of government—protection and promotion. The one limits the power of government to the protection of the life, liberty and property of the citizen. The other comprehends the first and further demands that the government provide for the material interests of the citizen without development of the individual citizen. The government that stops with suppressing violence, makes a hasty condition of society without development or growth. The government that goes to the other extreme, and undertakes to regulate the personal habits of the individual citizen or furnish highways for their free transportation, would be as impossible of existence as an antismoking law.

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Industrial and Normal School for girls.

I desire, however, to commend for your special consideration the public schools of the state.

Our immediate predecessors gave valuable aid to our public school system—first, by an increased appropriation, and then by establishing teachers' institutions and local academies, and gaining a normal school for the proper preparation of teachers for the schools.

Up to this time the great need of our system has been, not so much additional funds, as competent teachers. The state has now undertaken to meet this need by the construction, to elevate the standard of scholarship among teachers, and to give them the necessary information as to the best methods of instruction.

No far, the state's efforts on these lines are but a very small beginning of what should be a very great work. With a profound conviction that the strength of republican government must rest upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, I most earnestly urge the perpetuity of the government in the great scope of its efforts in this direction.

The growth, and its law must be determined by the masses, who make its destiny. The highest duty of the state, therefore, is to make citizens who can think and act for themselves with an independence of conviction worthy of the responsible duties they must discharge.

I shall be glad to approve any wise legislation you may enact for the good of the state on these lines.

No state or nation can long live in power and glory after it forgets God and abandons righteousness. The great Ruler of the universe has made the seal of the great Ruler of the universe.

I have learned somewhat the responsibilities I am now about to assume. Left to myself I can do but little. I am now about to assume the responsibilities I am now about to assume.

I am now ready to take the oath of office.

The governor was repeatedly interrupted by applause. He read deliberately, in a clear, strong voice, which carried to every ear in the farthest corner of the galleries.

Taking the Oath.

President Clay announced that Chief Justice Blackley would administer the oath to Governor Northen.

The chief justice stood beside the desk and addressing the governor repeated in an impressive manner this oath:

"I, Philip Cook, do swear that I will faithfully execute the office of governor of the state of Georgia and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States of America. So help me God."

Governor Northen bowed his head until his lips touched the Holy Bible lying on the desk.

He was governor of Georgia for a second term.

General Philip Cook, secretary of state, stepped up to him and presented to him the seal of the state of Georgia.

The spectators applauded Governor Northen and his escort marched down the aisle and out. The governor proceeded to the executive department, where he received numbers of visitors who called to congratulate him.

The governor's party retired a motion was put and carried to dissolve the joint session. Thereupon, President Clay and his senators proceeded to the senate chamber.

Wanted—At Least One Farmer.

A good deal of interest centered in the bill offered yesterday after the house opened session, by Mr. Steele, of Cherokee.

The bill is one which intends to oust one of the Georgia state railway commission officers and place in his stead a good, experienced, practical farmer, actually engaged in the pursuits of agriculture.

It is stated in the caption of the bill that at least one of the railway commissioners should be a farmer.

It is the purpose of the author to see to it that the farmer shall be in the commission himself to say what the farmers of Georgia think of the railroads to do, and how best to bring them to the people.

The bill caused a good deal of talk about the side rooms and hallways.

Thoughtful John Beinfellett.

Who but thoughtful, kind-hearted John Beinfellett, of Bibb, would have proposed a resolution of sympathy for the nation's chief executive in his sore affliction of grief at the death of Mrs. Harrison?

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Porter and passed with a rising vote by Mr. Porter and King, of Fulton.

Whereas, The mourning intelligence has been flashed over the country that Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the beloved wife of the president of the United States, has passed from earth to the bright realm beyond the sunset's radiant glow; After intense and painful suffering, which she bore uncomplainingly, with Christian fortitude and patience, the silver cord was loosed, and the golden bowl broken, and her gentle spirit winged its peaceful flight to the home of the angels.

She died as she had lived, strong in the faith which unbars the gates of heaven and permits the redeemed to enjoy the pleasures of paradise. Her life was as pure as streams of annihilation, and her death as calm as the stillness of a summer sea.

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committee finding a vacancy for solicitor general in the Thallapoo circuit was deferred until Monday.

Immediately upon reassembling after the joint session was dissolved the senate adjourned until in the morning.

TWO CANDIDATES WITHDRAW.

Leaving Price Gilbert Far in Advance for Solicitor General.

The race for solicitor general of the Chattahoochee circuit has been one of the liveliest of any of the contests for solicitors general which are to be brought before the legislature during the coming week.

Messrs. Eugene Wynn and B. H. Walton withdrew from the contest last night. This still leaves four candidates in the race, as follows: Hon. Price Gilbert, Hon. J. Bull, Hon. A. A. Carson and Hon. G. Y. Tigner. These gentlemen have all been hard at work, but the friends of Mr. Gilbert claim that he is sufficiently far in advance of the others to assure his election beyond a doubt.

Hon. Charlton Battle, representative from Muscogee, in speaking of Mr. Gilbert's race, says that there is no doubt of the result and that Mr. Gilbert has already nearly 150 votes pledged to him.

This news will be read with interest by the many friends of Mr. Gilbert in Atlanta who have watched his contest with unusual interest.

During his several terms as a member of the legislature from Muscogee, Mr. Gilbert has shown a marked attachment to the law. Indeed, no member of the legislature ever made more friends or had a warmer hold on the hearts of the people of the state.

Mr. Gilbert was one of the most active members of the last legislature, as well as of that of four years ago. He was chairman of the committee on the state congressional reapportionment of the state two years ago, and did splendid service in that important work.

He was the author of the new amendment to the constitution, regulating the granting of charters by a general law, and took a most active interest in nearly every one of the leading questions before the legislature of two and four years ago. He is a brilliant young lawyer, makes an eloquent address, and as solicitor of the Chattahoochee circuit the excellence of his work would be surpassed by that of no other solicitor in the state.

THE AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

The Tenth Congressional District Watching Boykin Wright's Fight with Anxiety.

The race for the solicitorship of the Augusta circuit is creating the greatest excitement all through the tenth congressional district. An unexpected opportunity developed in the election of Mr. Boykin Wright, who was and is the leader of Major Black's campaign in that district. All day long telegrams after telegrams were received by the members of the legislature, among them the following:

"Augusta, Ga., October 29.—Hon. Fleming, Calvin and Cumming, Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.: The third party is formidable only in a death grapple. Wright has led and is leading the fight for democracy in the district. I fear him would be to give great comfort to our enemies and punishment where reward is due. I will give my support to the democracy of the district, who have given freely of their time, their money and their best efforts to the cause to be thus stricken down in the person of their chosen leader."

"Chairman democratic executive committee, Georgia: J. DOUGHERTY, Chairman democratic advisory committee."

From Milledgeville, Ga.: "Hon. Martin V. Calvin received a telegram today from Mr. W. T. Martin, chairman of the democratic executive committee of the tenth congressional district, advising that the Hon. Boykin Wright in his race for the solicitorship of the Augusta circuit, would be a great help to the cause of democracy in the district."

The following telegram was received by Messrs. Fleming, Calvin and Cumming: "Thomson, Ga., October 29.—It is reported that Boykin Wright is in danger. Is it true? The party people are telling me that Davis is their man. Dangerous."

Telegrams were also received from members of the democracy in Hancock, Washington, and Jefferson, declaring that the defeat of the acknowledged leader of Major Black's forces at this particular crisis in the tenth district might be fraught with the greatest danger to the cause of democracy.

Just as the election of Chairman Adkinson, of the democratic state campaign committee, to the speakership has strengthened democracy throughout the state and given renewed nerve to its backbone for the coming fight, so will the election of Mr. Boykin Wright to the solicitorship of the Augusta circuit act on the campaign now so furiously raging between the two parties as to give Wright being chairman and the acknowledged leader of democracy in the district.

TAXI!

A Large Crowd—Grand Rally of Atlanta's Men, Mr. F. J. Elder is the Man.

Last night there assembled the largest number of carpenters ever before in Atlanta. For the last month the carpenters have been guessing at the number of tacks in a glass jar set at 58 Deatur street.

Low shall the tacks were counted in the presence of over four hundred of Atlanta's best carpenters.

The nearest guesser was Mr. J. T. Elder, who read at 150,000 tacks.

It was found that the jar contained 7,215 tacks and Mr. Elder guessed 7,225.

Mr. Elder receives a golden set of tools. A number of other prizes were awarded by the popular hardware firm of the Logan & Graham Hardware Company. The Logan & Graham Hardware Company is by far the most popular hardware house in Atlanta among the carpenters.

Beginning with tomorrow, this generous firm will issue one-hundred-dollar life insurance policies to all their customers and friends. Call and see them—adv.

DR. WOOLF IN THE FIELD.

Another Richmond has entered the field to dispute for the honors of justice of the peace. He is not a candidate, however, for the office, but he is a candidate for the office of justice of the peace.

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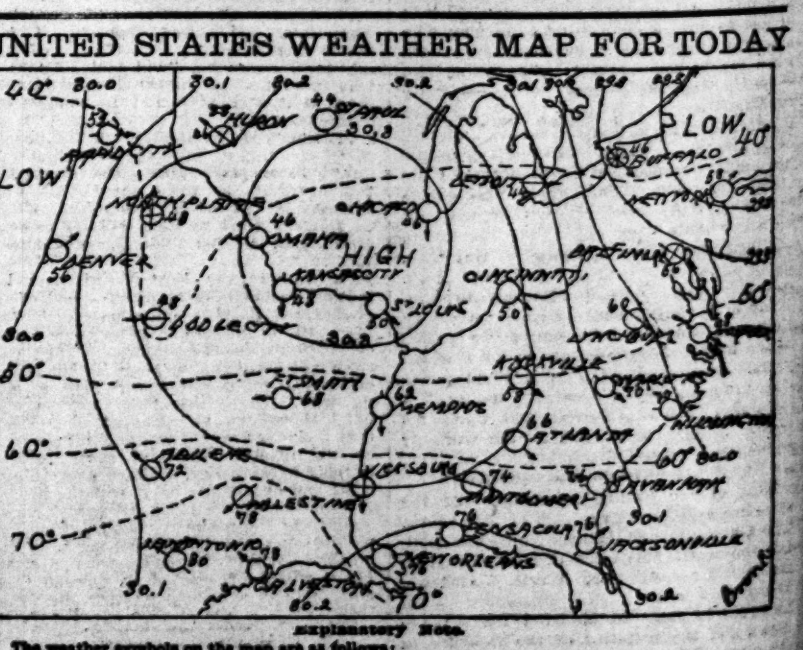
Furniture for the Bedroom, Parlor, Hall and Library in all the newest woods and designs. A complete assortment of Pedestals, fancy Tables, Ladies' Desks, Book Cases, Book Shelves, Screens, Easels, fancy Cabinets, Blacking Cases, Commodes, etc. Also a complete line of Rattan Furniture. A beautiful line of Folding Beds. Shipment of the Famous Gunn Folding Beds just received.



A complete assortment of Mantels, showing over 100 designs from \$13 complete and up. Magnificent designs in Tile Hearths and Facings, comprising everything that is new. All kinds of Grates and Frames, with and without summer fronts. Fire Sets, Fire Dogs, Fenders, Coal Hods, etc., in brass and antique. Gas Logs.



ANDREW J. MILLER'S Estate
60 and 62 Peachtree St.



UNITED STATES WEATHER MAP FOR TODAY

The weather symbols on the map are as follows:

☀ CLEAR ☁ FAIR ☁ CLOUDY ☁ RAIN ☁ SNOW

Arrows with the word "WIND" indicate the direction and force of the wind. Dotted lines indicate regions of equal temperature. Figures at the end of the lines indicate the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. The broken lines indicate regions of equal barometric pressure. Figures at the end of the lines indicate the pressure in inches of mercury. The solid lines indicate the boundaries of the weather systems. The letters "H" and "L" indicate high and low pressure systems. The letters "F" and "C" indicate fronts. The letters "S" and "N" indicate south and north winds. The letters "E" and "W" indicate east and west winds. The letters "SE", "SW", "NE", and "NW" indicate southeast, southwest, northeast, and northwest winds. The letters "SSE", "SSW", "NNE", and "NNW" indicate south-southeast, south-southwest, north-northeast, and north-northwest winds. The letters "SSE", "SSW", "NNE", and "NNW" indicate south-southeast, south-southwest, north-northeast, and north-northwest winds. The letters "SSE", "SSW", "NNE", and "NNW" indicate south-southeast, south-southwest, north-northeast, and north-northwest winds.

For the last five years a woman has been living a life of luxury and elegance in the suburbs of New York. She is a woman of means, and her life is a model of refinement and taste.

This fashion in the suburbs of New York is a model of refinement and taste. She is a woman of means, and her life is a model of refinement and taste.

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Fifth Avenue Hotel News Stand.
Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 122 Vine Street.
Washington—Metropolitan H. B.

ATLANTA, GA., October 30, 1892.
ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8th.

The Governor and the University.
Governor Northen, in his able inaugural address, has again placed himself on record as a friend to education, and in taking a bold stand for the State university, he has surpassed the records of his predecessors in office and has brought himself in still closer touch with the people of the state.

The State University has never had the recognition it deserves at the hands of the legislature of Georgia. From its establishment to the present time it has contended with the greatest difficulties, and struggled against fate. It has done a noble work in the past, and is still carrying on that work as best it can in the limits prescribed for it. It has given to Georgia some of her best men, and has made a proud record in the history of universities; but while other southern institutions of like character have been fostered by liberal state aid, our own has been neglected and, in a great measure, has been left to battle for itself.

Governor Northen honors himself and his state by espousing the cause of the State university, and we gladly put him on record for these noble sentiments. He says:

The best possible investment for the people's money is in the education of the children of the state. The state planned wisely when it established a system of free education, beginning with the elements and culminating in the completeness of a university scholar. It is to this higher duty, the education of the people, I would ask your most earnest consideration.

The State university, because of the lack of support by the general assembly, is not prepared for the broad and comprehensive work that a state institution should accomplish, and the higher interests of the state demand. At each succeeding session of the general assembly the friends of the university have found it necessary to defend its claims to the support of the state, and to be finally satisfied to receive at the hands of the legislature the simple right to an existence, without any guarantee of future support.

I will be glad to endorse and approve your liberal appropriations for this institution, together with the School of Technology and the Industrial and Normal school for girls.

That is the governor's message to the general assembly of Georgia in regard to education; he has made up his record on this line, and it is before the people through their representatives in the legislature. It now rests with the latter as to what shall be done in regard to it.

Georgia has entrusted her interests to a splendid body of men; she has an able and brilliant assembly at her capital; men who know the needs of the people and are wedded to the interests of the state. Let them now join hands with the governor and come to the rescue of the State university! It is for them to say whether it shall fade or flourish. Governor Northen has blazed the way; it now remains for them to make the road a smooth one!

Senator Hill in Tammany Hall.
Among the democratic speeches delivered during the present campaign, we think the address of Senator David B. Hill before Tammany Hall will easily rank first. It has already attracted wide attention, and those democrats who have been under the influence of republican criticism and hatred of Senator Hill are beginning to do tardy justice to his intellectual equipment.

As a matter of fact, this Tammany Hall speech is a remarkable deliverance, and the features which differentiate it from the great mass of such contributions to the campaign is the fact that it is of permanent value to the democratic cause. It is alive. It will be as important ten years hence as it is today. With the vigor, energy and thoroughness which characterize everything he does, Senator Hill goes to the bottom of things. He grips hold of fundamental democratic principles, and these inform his utterances with the life that gives them permanent importance.

Thus far no other democratic speaker or writer has gone as deeply into the tariff question as Senator Hill has done in this speech. He went to the very heart of this question, and showed that the attitude of the democratic party toward the tariff is not only consistent, but, in the nature of things, inevitable. He showed that while the party favors the reasonable and just protection of American industries it also favors the reasonable and just treatment of those who have to pay the exorbitant taxes imposed on the people by the republican protectionists, who have twisted the American idea of protection with a plan to squeeze the people in order to swell the profits of the manufacturers.

Senator Hill, after thoroughly discussing the tariff question, went into an exhaustive analysis of the force bill issue, which he very properly declared is the most important issue before the people today. He gave name to this infamous measure, calling it the Davenport force bill. Senator Hill had a right to give this name to the bill, for it was he who extracted from the notorious John L. Davenport the confession that he is the author of the bill which has been attributed to the republicans that congress has a right to interfere in the election of congressmen because they represent the whole country. Senator Hill showed that congress had just as much right to interfere with the election of members of legislatures because these members were called on to choose United States senators.

In point of fact, Senator Hill's great speech covers the whole democratic ground, and it is a contribution to democratic discussion that will live beyond the occasion and the contest that invoked it. It goes to the very root of the issues, and it vitrifies in all its parts. It ought to be circulated broadcast among the people of this country, some of whom have very dim and vague ideas of democratic principles.

The Fraudulent Census.
It is not likely that Philadelphia republicans, no matter how degraded their partisanship, will claim that Porter's fraudulent census is all it claims to be, for he has used it as a weapon to strike a blow at one of the most important interests of their city.

A few days ago Porter's census bureau issued a bulletin of what purported to be a full report of the shipbuilding industry of Philadelphia in 1890. The figures show that there were twenty establishments engaged in the shipbuilding industry. The amount of capital invested was \$1,231,770 and the entire product, \$890,123. These figures had a very queer look, and it is no wonder that the people of Philadelphia were disgusted when they found out the true inwardness of the matter.

The fact is that Porter has employed the census not only as a political machine, but as a means of satisfying his spite. He was not satisfied with the figures sent him by the Cramps and so he left their establishment and its results out of his bulletin. No fewer than six ships were built by the Cramps in 1890, and their total value was \$3,346,000. In the yard of Madie & Levy the output in 1890 was more than \$1,000,000 in value.

Thus we see that the census has been used not only as a partisan machine, but as a weapon to satisfy Porter's personal spite.

Business Demands a Change.
A splendid index of the sentiment of the people is generally to be found in the views of the commercial travelers, who are constantly moving about among all sorts of people, and hearing everything that is going on.

Nine out of every ten of the commercial travelers of the south will tell you, if asked, that they are taking decidedly fewer orders than usual; and that if Harrison is elected they do not expect to increase their business; but if Cleveland is elected they hope to do the largest business done in the south in years.

This presents the whole question in a nutshell. Why is it so? The republican party, on the pretense of protecting American industries, has about destroyed our foreign trade and high taxation and overproduction is the result. It seems to have been the special purpose of the republican administration during the past four years to foster trusts and monopolies, which are stronger in the United States today than they ever have been. Every trust, from the match combine to the steel trust, and a hundred other combinations that are working in harmony to raise prices, has been made stronger and more powerful by the passage of the McKinley bill, on which, to a great extent, is to be placed the responsibility for the hard times the people are now suffering.

The people may well ask if they may expect any change in the situation if the republican high-tariff policy is to be endorsed in November. On the other hand, if the verdict of the people is rendered against this state of affairs, the opposite effect will immediately be felt, and the result of the relaxation from onerous taxation will at once bring about a better condition of affairs throughout the country.

It is time for the people of the United States to consider this question seriously, and there is abundant evidence that they are doing so. Many able and conservative men who have heretofore acted and voted with the republican party have announced publicly that they will vote with the democrats this year. They have been thinking about the situation and their views express the attitude of hundreds of thousands of former republicans throughout the country, whose democratic votes will be the exponent of their opinion.

One thing is as certain as fate: If Harrison is re-elected, the people of the south and of the country generally need expect no improvement in the depressed condition of business. If the democrats triumph, there is every reason to hope for a marked and immediate improvement. We believe honestly and truly that there are better times ahead of us, and that they will follow Cleveland's election as certainly as day follows night.

As to the National Banking System.
The New York Commercial Bulletin is of the opinion that the national banking system is not receiving the right kind of treatment. "If the national banking system is a good thing," it says, "it should receive fair treatment." Undoubtedly, and even if it is a bad thing, it should receive fair treatment. But as it is a mere system, it is not treating it fairly to criticize what all conceive to be its shortcomings.

We suppose that The Commercial Bulletin does not need to be informed of the status of the national banking system, or to be told that it does not all perfectly the needs of the public. Responsive to its own limitations, it is rapidly winding up its own affairs as a note-issuing medium. If the business of the country were compelled to depend on national bank circulation alone, it would be in a state of chronic collapse. The prosperity of the country would have been utterly destroyed by the contraction that has been going on in the national bank note circulation.

The figures are very plain. In 1882, the issue of national bank notes reached \$318,000,000, and from that point it has steadily decreased, until now it is about \$150,000,000. Here is a contraction in our paper currency to the extent of \$200,000,000, and if there had been no other currency to take its place, the country would have had a sad and sore experience with the national banking system.

The Commercial Bulletin says "if the system is to be perpetuated, it is entitled to opportunities for healthy growth," etc. But if these opportunities come to it—if the restrictions are removed—it will cease to be the system it now is, and take some other shape. John Sherman, who assisted at the birth of the system, said in congress not long ago that he expected to attend its funeral, and predicted that the obsequies could not be delayed much longer.

Under political pressure, Mr. Sherman has now gone back to the greenback idea. He is in favor of issuing treasury notes "based on the prosperity of the country." This is what the Wall street wreckers and their republican prophets call the "fat money idea," but thus far we have seen no republican criticism of Sherman's utterance. In a political campaign, a great "statesman" is permitted to say pretty much what he pleases so far as his own party friends are concerned.

We mention these things merely to show that even the republican brethren do not regard the national banking system as an institution to be blindly worshipped. We are free to say that, for the purposes which its originators had in view—the sale of United States bonds—it has been the most successful banking system the world has ever seen; and it was of invaluable aid to the country in forwarding the revival of business immediately after the war. But when that is said all is said.

The only question for The Commercial Bulletin to consider in regard to this subject is this: Are the people of this country willing to perpetuate the national debt in order to continue a system which is not fitted to their needs?

Our Ordinary Poets.
The death of several distinguished men of letters in this country, and one in England, has been productive of such a flood of rhyme from poets good, bad and indifferent, the world over, that one is amazed at the amount of poetical talent distributed everywhere. Authors, hitherto unknown, have come to the front with dirges that rival the funeral processions in mournfulness, so that, after reading them, we do sincerely wish that the subject they memorialize were still in the land of the living.

The fate of the ordinary poet is a hard one, and that of his readers is often harder still. Obituaries must be written, but in view of those of recent date which have appeared in rhyme, we submit that prose is their best vehicle of expression. No less than 5,000 poems have been written on the death of Tennyson; fully 500 on Whitman; while even poor Walt Whitman, who was not popular with the multitude, has not escaped the pen of the obituary poet.

It would really seem that a half-dozen poems by a half-dozen first-class poets would be sufficient to express the grief of a people for the death of any man; but one song begets another, and so they come, world without end.

In this connection we wish to call attention to the fact that we have very few genuine obituary poets in this country. Even Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, the best of all the singers, made a fair failure of his attempt to pay homage to the memory of Tennyson in verse; and if he failed, what are we to expect of the rest of them?

There is a heartlessness in much of this verse-lauding of great men dead which makes the stanzas grate harshly on the ear—a lack of sincerity in thought and feeling which is often painfully apparent to the reader and does the writer no credit. Still, we would not discourage the poets; in this crowded age, when they all, good and bad, are struggling for recognition and are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to be heard, it is, perhaps, but natural that they should sing the dead as well as the living, and they are safe when they sing the former—because the dead cannot retaliate.

Judge Hamilton McWhorter.
Everybody in Georgia will be heartily glad to hear the news which comes from Lexington that Judge Hamilton McWhorter is rapidly recovering from his recent illness. No young man in Georgia has more true friends and sincere admirers than Judge McWhorter, and anxiously have all watched for good news from the home in which he lay desperately ill. Now that the crisis has been passed and he is on the road to speedy recovery, everybody in Georgia rejoices.

The Reapportionment Question.
In commenting on the question of the proposed new representative reapportionment, which is now being generally discussed throughout the state, Hon. W. H. Fleming, the distinguished representative from Richmond, is quoted as follows: "Yes, there are, of course, inequalities of representation, but our friends are on the wrong track in seeking a remedy."

A statute law cannot reach it. It would require an amendment to the constitution. That instrument provides that the six largest counties shall have three representatives each and the next twenty-six largest counties shall have two representatives each and the remaining 100 counties shall have one representative each, making in all 175.

It will never be possible to get the house as constituted of its present basis to give a two-thirds vote to submit an amendment to the constitution curtailing the power of the smaller counties.

In the constitutional convention, General Toombs made a splendid fight for representation in the senate according to population. As a question of practical work, however, it is not at all probable that even the senators will vote away their own power now vouchsafed to them under the present arrangement.

We do not understand that there is any ground for Mr. Fleming's statement that those who are advocating the proposed change "are on the wrong track." Of course, those who know anything about the situation at all readily understand that a statute law cannot reach the present situation, and that if the change is made it must be brought about by a constitutional amendment. It is equally well understood that the only way to amend the constitution is by first obtaining the sanction of two-thirds of the members of both branches of the legislature, then that of the governor, and afterwards by submitting the proposed change to the people for ratification.

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"Mr. Blaine's remarks in his North American Review article," says Transcript, "that Cleveland's letter reads like an old whig letter of mild protection; that our pensions cost more than any European standing army, and that the force bill cannot be regarded as an issue because so large a number of republicans do not favor it, are considered pretty weak backing of his party, even for a sick statesman."

If anybody has asked, or even suggested a statute law as a remedy, it has escaped our attention. The Constitution has felt that the injustice and the inequality of the present system of representation was so apparent as to justify us in calling the attention of the general assembly to the matter for its consideration.

We observe with pleasure that Mr. Fleming admits that "there are, of course, inequalities of representation." If this is true, it is the duty of every member who believes it to exert himself to bring about the equality which justice demands, and just here Mr. Fleming has a splendid opportunity to bring to bear his well-known ability in doing a great work for the state in rectifying the gross inequality of the present legislative apportionment.

Mr. Fleming fears "it will never be possible to get the house, as constituted on its present basis, to give a two-thirds vote to submit an amendment to the constitution curtailing the power of the smaller counties." He adds further "that it is not at all probable that even the senators will vote away their own power."

It has not been suggested that the senators should interfere in the slightest with the present law controlling senatorial elections. As to the house, Mr. Fleming may be right in his opinion that it will be impossible to have the present body do anything on the line suggested, but in justice to that body we believe that its refusal would be based on a higher ground than its determination to perpetuate a grievous injustice simply because it gives the smaller counties an advantage over the larger ones. If the change proposed interfered with the present representation of the smaller counties it would be reasonable to expect opposition from their members. But the proposition for a new apportionment is based on the right of every one of the smaller counties to have one representative as now, and yet to give the larger counties of the state representation in proportion to population.

The unfair basis of legislative representation in New York became a party issue, and the democrats of Georgia received, a few months ago, with much delight, the announcement that the republican partisan basis had been overthrown and a fair apportionment secured. And yet even the old republican basis of representation in New York was infinitely more equal and just than the democratic basis of representation now existing in Georgia.

This is a subject for the serious consideration of the general assembly. It may result in no change, but a careful study of the situation can do no harm. To sum the whole matter up, it is not right that some of the members of the legislature should represent 30,000 people and others represent only 3,500. Yet this is the situation as we find it, and it is enough to justify the consideration of the general assembly.

"While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn."
The democratic newspapers do not pretend to give the names of those who are now deserting the republican party for the purpose of supporting the democratic ticket. The most that can be done is to print the names of the most prominent republicans who have declared that they will no longer act with the party of shams and frauds. During the past few weeks, The New York World has printed three or four columns filled with the names of prominent republicans who will support Mr. Cleveland.

The latest convert gives a singular emphasis to the movement away from the republican party. He is no less a person than David H. Chamberlain, who was at one time the republican governor of South Carolina. This is a very hopeful sign, for it is reasonable to suppose that the arguments that will convert such a man as Chamberlain ought to have a controlling influence on the most inveterate republican.

Chamberlain is a scholarly man, but in the prime of his republicanism he was one of the worst of the class known as carpet-baggers, and he has left an odorous record in South Carolina. He was both rabid and unscrupulous. His repentance comes late in the day, and yet it is not less significant on that account. He is thoroughly familiar with the aims and purposes of the republican party, and that which disgusts him with the organization surely cannot set well on the stomachs of the less experienced.

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Ex-Senator Thomas M. Norwood, of Georgia, was invited by the democratic national committee to take part in the present campaign. Circumstances have conspired to prevent him from going on the stump, but his interest in the result has led him to write a letter to the Georgia members of the national committee. And a notable letter it is.

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FOR SALE Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No 1101 Broadway, New York City.

and on easy terms. W. M. Scott

ROOMY, 7-room residence, No. 218
Myth street, gas, and water, must be
look at it and then come and see us,
Scott & Co.

FINE LOTS on Washington street,
\$2,000, 10 per cent cash, the bal-
ance years, to such as will build.
Scott & Co.

SO we have piece close in business
that will double the value in twelve
months.
(2)

ND corner of Ashby street and Sella
room cottage on block 117X1212; can
very low it taken at once; electric
half block and will soon run entire
property. Ashby street is now be-
excellent order and is the longest
at the city. Some one can get a snap
at once. Terms can be made easy.
at & Co.

OCKS from the Kimball House, on
side, we have a bargain in a 7-
tenure; the lot is high and level; is
sent to business, and the house has

and water. Price only \$2,900. W. & Co.

ESS AVENUE and Railroad street sell you a nice corner lot 47x140 for cash, \$30 monthly. This property, if you will pay large rent, can be rapidly building up and the land increase in value. W. M. Scott & Co.

END-We have a number of choice vacant lots in excellent neighborhood adjacent to electric cars. We can sell easy payments and they will pay 50 profit in a year. W. M. Scott & Co.

STREET—New 10-room house, lot an alley; gas, water, paved street, \$4,200, monthly payments. W. M. O.

BAKER STREET—Good 7-room cob-2x12x19, wide side and rear alley, curbing and street pavement done; large and city water; price \$3,500, balance two and three years. Cott & Co.

MARIETTA STREET—We have lot outting two streets, on one is a new, 6-room house, on the other

and one two room bouders. These
will pay an aggregate rental of \$300
We can sell it for \$3,500. W. M.
o.

WALKER STREET school—We have
cottages with hall, lot 50x110 to
price \$2,250. Easy payments. W.
& Co.

OUR Advertisement of furniture fac-
ile. W. M. Scott & Co.

ry G. McD. Nathan, Real Estate, 13
all Street, Kimball House.

one of those most comfortable and homes in the Baltimore block; location; neighborhood unsurpassed. Just the home for a medium-sized family. Think about it and then come and see.

Just as pretty lots in Inman Park. Home would want, ranging from \$25 to \$400.00. Very reasonable.

STREET, east of Pearl. I have comfortable homes ranging from \$2,000. Will sell on monthly payable basis. Call on monthly payable buyers.

FOR a half-acre lot at Manchester,
from depot, on which there is a l-
se, peach orchard and well. This
is duplicated.

FOR corner lot 50x212 on Park
just the thing for an investment.
Harrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

CHOICE LOTS—Each 50x175 just
man park, must be sold at once,
worth now \$400 to \$500 each but I
ou one for \$300 cash or the three

E-BROOM HOUSE, with gas, hot and cold water, a fine high lot 60x140, near barn and stable, terms very easy, **\$1,000.**

TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

BUILDING lot 60x215 on Grand avenue, inside near the railroad stop at \$500, but will sell for \$300.

BROOM HOUSE, reception hall and house, lot 47x100 on Hankin street, near Nevada, this is a good house for a recognizable person. I will sell for \$1,000.

FROM \$200 to \$300 cash, balance \$25 per
sell at the low price of \$2,500.

TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

FRONT LOTS in Manchester, in
11-2 acres, right where the train
owner has instructed me to sell.
That means a big bargain for the
I will sell them for 25 per cent
an you can buy from the company.
cash, the three lots for \$1,900.

DOM HOUSE hall and servant's
n and stable. This little home is

belgian block and sewer all down
or, 1-3 can be paid, \$20 per month,
1-3 cash, balance easy, only \$3,000.
E FARM in Cobb county for \$6 per
three fine orchards, good new
and tenant's house; must be sold, so
chance to buy; terms very easy.
ROOM HOUSE and hall, on nice
street, corner lot, 42x100; house
terms; easy; a bargain at \$1,750.
HAVE MONEY, therefore will sell a
lot within half mile of the car-

DO NOT OWN a home it will pay
and see my list of bargains, also
number of nice houses for rent. D.
real estate and renting agent, 47
er street.

FOR RENT.

Foundry street.	\$12.00
Hood, gas and water.	17.00
Woodward ave., gas & water.	15.00
Rawson street.	15.00
Crew street.	20.00
McDonald street.	12.00

2000 gal. gas & water . . . 2500
 1000 gal. gas & water . . . 500
 2 E Hunter gas & water . . 200
 See our large list of desirable homes
 D. Morrison, 41 East Hunter street.
 Turman, S W Wall St. Kimball.

Whitehall street business and resi-
 dency, well located. Investment, one

STATE—We are now forming a stock
 to buy a piece of first-class central

reduced price, two-story 8-room well located, chance for a home.

PLENDID CAPITOL avenue lot,
near alley; surrounded by rapid and
improvements.

10 acres out Peachtree road for
exchange for city property.

NT-7-room house, new and modern
ing and Linden, \$35, 288 Whitehall
ave. \$50. 57 West Mitchell, 9-
11, \$45. Trinity avenue, nice home,
3. Woodward avenue, near Capitol
room house, \$25.

erman, 8 East Wall street.

J. Henley Smith, No. 12 West
Hillyer Building. Telephone

CHOICE **CORNER** lot for handsome
West End, for a few days. Call
TRACT of 190 acres, 12 miles out, a
all.
S, WELL improved, four and a half
a valuable place. Call.

UM house, new and nice, close in;
and bath, \$3,000, easy terms.
Randall, 39 North Broad Street.
TUL grove lot, West End, 50x190,
cash, balance \$25 per month.
Investment.
190. Crew work. This is a fine
lot and will make terms to suit.
FENCER street, for only \$225;
balance \$10 per month. Bargain.
BUILDING MATERIAL.

body by Southern Paint and Glass
Nashville st. Phone 1076.

WANTED—Money.

—To borrow \$500 on gilt edge real
Estate Box 241, city.

MACON NEWS AND BUSINESS

AGAINST MACON.

The Central Railroad People Are Charged
with Discrimination.

A QUESTION OF COTTON RATES

In Which Not Only Macon but the Rest of Georgia Is Interested—Macon Day at the Fair—Central City News.

Macon, Ga., October 29.—(Special.)—On Wednesday next the Central railroad will be asked to show to the cotton people of Macon why they are discriminating against Macon and against all other ports but Savannah in the transportation of cotton.

Some time ago The Constitution pointed out that the Central railroad was acting in a most arbitrary way in this matter and the assertion has been backed by the endorsement of every leading cotton factor and warehouseman in the city.

The proposition advanced by the cotton men here is that the Central railroad is forcing all the cotton in its territory to Savannah by making the discrimination in favor of the Savannah factors.

The proof of their proposition is that they are prepared to show that the Central railroad absolutely refuses to give a through rate to Savannah or Brunswick for any cotton other than the Central railroad compress. The shipper who chooses the Macon factor or any compress other than that run by the Central railroad must pay a local freight from his shipping point to Macon and then from Macon he must pay another local rate to Savannah, for it is so asserted that the Central will not ship to Brunswick. The difference is just 10 cents per hundred, or in other words, it makes the quotation on cotton brought in under such conditions about one-eighth of a cent more.

This is, of course, prohibitory and the cotton men here say that it is going to make an immense difference to the trade and to all branches of trade in Macon.

The Constitution correspondent this morning called on all the leading cotton men and heard their views on the subject. They were unanimous and unsparring in their condemnation of the action of the Central railroad.

"What remedy is there?"

"Only this," said one of the most prominent. If, as I understand it, a fact, the cotton men of Macon go before Judge Spear with a petition and the matter is looked into by him, we believe that he will see the unfairness and the injustice of the whole proceeding and will take steps to make a change.

"Mr. Comer, the receiver of the road, is a big cotton warehouseman in Savannah, and, while I do not charge it, it certainly looks very singular that now that he has charge of the affairs of the road, it should take these steps to force all cotton to Savannah instead of giving the local men a chance.

"Other roads are not in competition and cannot be, because the Central railroad has absolute control of the cotton belt of Georgia and what business we can do on the other roads must necessarily be very small.

"Another discrimination, I charge, is that the Central railroad will not transport cotton billed to any other compress or factor as quickly as they will to their own compress or to a Savannah factor.

"Yes, the merchants and the cotton men of Macon should not rest until the Central railroad is made to understand its duties and responsibilities as a public carrier and

I hope that the legislature will, if possible, look into the matter."

A further investigation by your correspondent brought out the fact that a petition will come before Judge Spear on Wednesday next asking him to call on the Central railroad to show cause why it is discriminating against the merchants of the city of Macon and other points in the state in favor of Savannah.

The affair is going to create considerable interest and will probably be watched by every one in the state.

Now for Macon's Day.

Half of the time of the state fair has expired—five days—and five days that have been successful beyond even what the widest hopes of the management had expected. Colonel John O. Waddell has written the following communication:

"Editor Constitution: The management of the state fair have exerted themselves to secure such an exhibit of the resources of the state as would result in attracting to the capital and men of the management had expected to demonstrate the practicability of diversified industries in Georgia and that through these would come much success.

"How well we have succeeded the thousands who have attended the fair the past week will attest. Many of the best and most prominent men from every section of the state and who have attended regularly all of our fairs and expositions have given us voluntary assurances that the present fair is the fullest in all of its departments, machinery excepted, ever held in this state. To do this last week required much patient labor over many obstacles.

"We have been at unusual expense—an expense demanded by the changed circumstances of many of those whom we have hitherto received pecuniary aid.

"Now to the good people of Macon we desire to say, we have in your city a fair which is an honor to you and our state and we ask you to come out and show your appreciation of our efforts.

"It has been decided to make Tuesday, November 1st, Macon's Day.

"Will not all the business men in Macon—all factories close their places of business at 12 o'clock noon on that day and thus afford their employees an opportunity to visit the fair? We ask but for a half day and will keep the park lit up and open to visitors until 10 o'clock p. m. Respectfully, J. O. WADDELL, President."

That Investigation.

The committee of the agricultural society met this morning to investigate the charges against Dr. Mark Johnson brought by the judges on the race track.

After a very full investigation the committee found the charges not proven and especially failed to sustain the charge of bribing a jockey to pull a horse.

Dr. Johnson has, however, been expelled from the track by the jockeys and will appeal to the American Trotters' Association in which the agricultural society has membership.

The fair grounds will not be open tomorrow but bright and early Monday morning the crowds will begin to come again, and the big fair will go merrily along until next Friday night.

It is to be hoped that the merchants and citizens of Macon will unite to make Macon's day a grand event.

The World's Fair.

Floyd and Bartow counties will take their magnificent displays of agricultural products to the world's fair in Chicago. An announcement to this effect is made tonight by President Waddell, and it now looks as if the movement to have Georgia represented at the world's fair would be started again in answer to the suggestion made in The Constitution yesterday morning.

During the next week every effort will be made to arouse an interest in the scheme to have Georgia represented, and it is hoped that the same thing will be done in Columbus. Governor Northen is expected here next week.

Mayor Price will publish in The Macon Telegraph tomorrow morning an open letter to the citizens of Macon, endorsing the proposition to make Tuesday Macon's day, and asking that every one turn out and give

CONTINUED ON THIRD COLUMN 28D PAGE

INTERESTING FACTS.

An Article That Will Be Read With Interest By Everybody.

We are living in a practical age and while the study of the classics is of inestimable value to some professional callings, a thorough course of training in business methods and a knowledge of the laws that govern commercial transactions are indispensable to a man who would hold his own in the bustle of the world.

The people of the whole country now realize the great importance of business education. There are innumerable so-called "business colleges" springing up all over the country, some of which will offer any kind of course to enroll a student. These mushroom schools bait the public with their pretty statements of their success by the number instead of the quality of graduates. The result is the country is filled with business college graduates who are wiser only through having been tricked out of their money. A young man intending to enter a business college should thoroughly investigate the merits of the different institutions. Advice should be sought from persons in a position to know.

Students who have been in attendance only a few days are incompetent to pass upon the merits of that school, but the graduates whose training has been tested in their work the ones who should be consulted on such questions.

The south contains no institution that can compare in proficiency of teachers and excellence of standard with Porter's Business College, a singular block, Macon, Ga. constantly increasing patronage has compelled its recent removal to the quarters on Third street, where it is found one of the best equipped colleges in the country. The rooms are large, well lighted and easy of access.

Professor J. E. Porter is principal of the commercial department, which includes bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, commercial law, business practice and every thing contained in the curriculum of every leading business college.

Under the able management of Professor C. E. Anderson the stenographic department is acknowledged to be one of the best to be found in any college in the country.

The testimonials and high endorsements given this college by its graduates, who have distinguished themselves in their several lines, attest its value over all other similar institutions in the south. All parents who intend giving their son or daughter a good practical foundation for future success should patronize this worthy institution.

For thorough instruction and the greatest worth as a truthful, conservative and every way commendable business college, Porter and Anderson's stands without a peer. While other institutions with great blare of trump and meaningless phrases lure themselves, Messrs. Porter and Anderson have been laying the foundation of their success in perfecting the training of their pupils, and so well have they succeeded in this that among Macon's most prominent business men are to be found members of their courses, who are proud in their value of the institution. The rates of tuition are reasonable, and excellent board may be secured at most reasonable rates. Macon is noted for health and good society, fine educational and religious advantages, and thus the surroundings while attending college are both pleasant and improving.

Sweet as Sugared Kisses.

Bon-bons sweet as sugared kisses are displayed in every imaginable variety at the new confectionery store of Singleton & Porter's, 519 Cherry street, at Rogers & Adams old stand. This place has long been famous under the old firm name for its delightful sweets and its present proprietorship will be even more attractive than before. Messrs. Singleton & Porter, two sterling young business men, have long been connected with the house, and with entirely new stock of confections, constantly replenished by fresh arrivals.

vals, they are now ready to pamper the most fastidious palate. An evening at the opera will be incomplete without a package of Singleton & Porter's bon-bons or Whitman's celebrated confections. These goods are ordered in such quantities as never to become stale, but are always fresh, luscious and of that wholesome nature that please the appetite without once clogging it. Ladies will find this palace of sweets most convenient on their shopping tours, where every step has an especial value and short cuts are more to be desired than great distances. It is situated right in the heart of the dry goods settlement, and the inspection of faces and nibbling of chocolate nougats may be blended in delightful confusion. Every lady's chaperone should contain within its mysterious recesses some of Singleton and Porter's superb caramels, an article more indispensable than smelling salts. These caramels, of every conceivable flavor, are prepared with infinite care, and in their manufacture are employed only the choicest materials. The result is a confection of rare seductiveness, wholly unlike the pasty, leathery squares usually vended as such. Of crystal crystallized fruits these wondrous confections tempt the eye as well as please the palate, there will be found here the greatest profusion.

Whitman's chocolates have a world-wide reputation for purity of quality and richness of flavor, as they are made of the finest cocoa beans and highest grade of sugar. From Mallin's enchanting Fifth Avenue palace all his names have become synonymous with sweet, nibble, packet of these luscious candies is an infallible recipe for lover's charms, that is, when the girl is not to blame, and, of course, she never is. So young fellow if you have had a tiff with your sweetheart you want to get in her good graces again by stowing upon her some of Mallin's candy. Besides these medals they have a full line of staple candies. Here the small boy may exchange his nickel for the striped stick and succulent gum drop. Here also the elderly female may find the Ararat nougatine drop.

In fact everything known to the confectionery art from purest rock candy to marmalade is supplied by these enterprising and energetic young men.

Small refreshments are given to merchants in their wholesale department where can be found a complete line of staple and fancy groceries and sundries. The nicest line of penny goods and hand-made creams in the state always in stock at Singleton & Porter's, 519 Cherry street, Macon, Ga., who are ably represented by their traveling salesmen.

The English Kitchen.

The many sightseers at the Georgia state fair will find refreshments at the English Kitchen, Mulberry street, where every delicacy of the market may be obtained, served by comely and courteous young ladies, whose attentiveness is equalled only by the superb cooking. Reasonable prices only 25 cents. Here when business is pressing, the merchant may get a first-class meal without going home; and here also, the tired shopper may rest while daintily nibbling at her luncheon. Remember the English Kitchen, Mulberry street.

The Two-Headed Woman.

Mlle. Christine the wonderful two-headed negroess, is certainly the greatest attraction at the state fair and is proving a drawing card in the hands of her managers. The heads, shoulders and arms are distinct and separate, and both intellects act independent of the other. The point of union is below the shoulder blades and below this both are actuated by the same senses.

She is well educated and is far above her race in intelligence. Fully 5,000 visited the spectacle Friday and an equal if not larger number Saturday. She is certainly the greatest curiosity of the age.

Special Rates to Macon.

Until further notice the Central railroad of Georgia will sell excursion tickets to Macon on account of Agricultural State Fair. Four trains daily. Oct 28-30

GEO. P. BURDICK & CO., TAILORS.

Our Novelties this fall are all that can be desired. The latest patterns in Dress Suitings are always in stock. Finest workmanship in our line.

TALBOTT & SONS, MACON, GEORGIA.

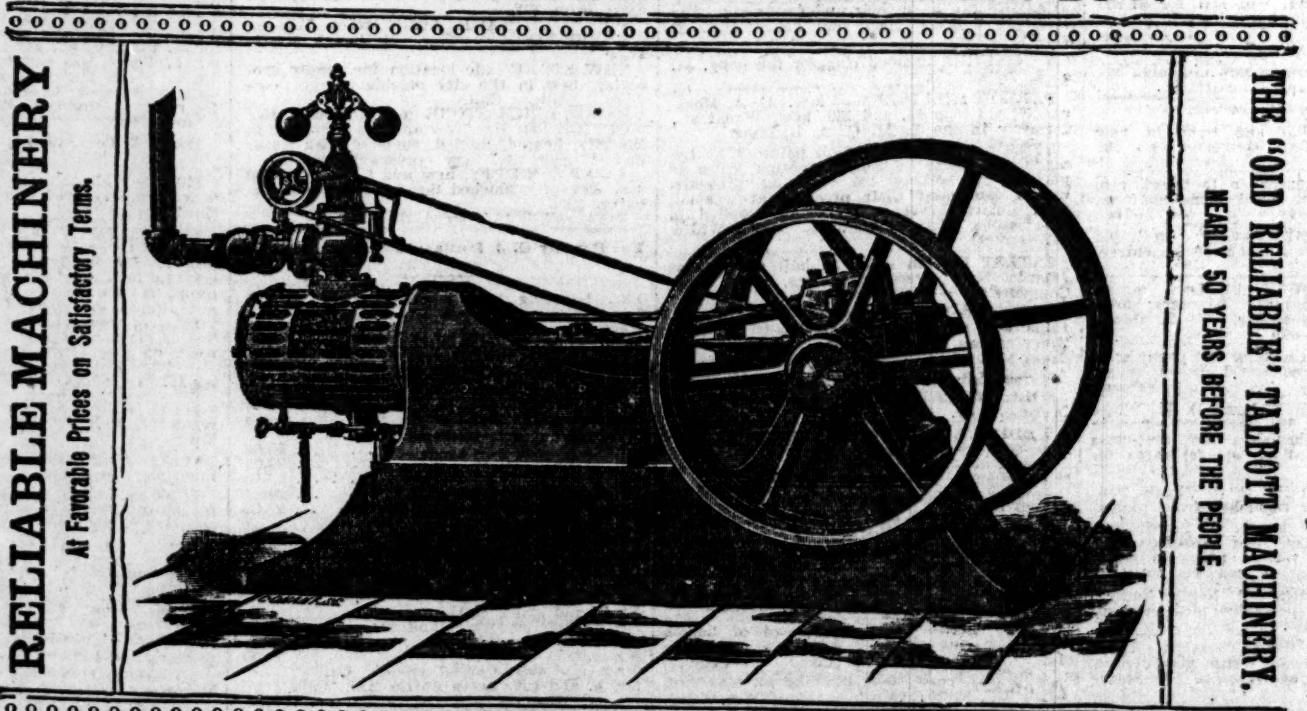
FACTORY, Richmond, V.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

J. C. WEAVER, Manager.

Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Shafting, PULLEYS, ETC.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.



WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Shingle Machinery of any Capacity,

"Eagle" Cotton Gins, "Boss" Cotton Press,

Cotton Seed Crushers, Elevator Fans.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRANCH OFFICE

MACON, GEORGIA.

Georgia, Florida and Alabama, J. C. WEAVER, Manager.

Write for Circulars and

Prices, naming your wants.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR

—OPENED AT—

Macon, Georgia,

TUESDAY, OCT. 25th, 1892.

This is one of the greatest aggregations of attractions that the

STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION

Has ever offered the people of Georgia. It presents

A SUPERB PREMIUM LIST

In all the departments, and these have brought together a list of varied and attractive exhibits that are seldom equalled in a State exhibit in the South.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

A splendid line of counties have made displays. The demands for space in this department have been so unusual that a part of the Art Hall has been reserved that all might be accommodated.

Among the county exhibits are the displays of Floyd, Bartow, Hancock, Talbot, Richmond, Warren, Worth and Sumter.

PREMIUMS ON COUNTY DISPLAYS.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 276 To the county making the largest and best display of products grown or produced by residents of the county | \$700 00 |
| 277 To the county making the second best display as above | 500 00 |
| 278 To the county making the third best display as above | 350 00 |
| 279 One hundred dollars for each county making an exhibit that does not take a premium | 100 00 |
| 280 To the individual making the largest and best display of products, grown or produced by him or her, or under his or her direction | 300 00 |
| 281 To the individual making the second best display as above | 200 00 |
| 282 To the individual making the third best display as above | 150 00 |
| 283 To the individual making the fourth best display as above | 100 00 |

FLORAL HALL.

This will be a peculiarly attractive building during the week. One of the most pleasing exhibits in this hall will be the Japanese village, which alone will be worth the admission.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

This building has a very fine display of carriages, buggies, etc., on the first floor. The second floor will be reserved for fine arts.

AMUSEMENTS AND ATTRACTIONS.

Perhaps the greatest list of amusements and attractions that have ever been shown in Georgia will be presented during the week. Under this head

HORSE RACING WILL BE A FEATURE

It is a noted fact that Macon has THE FINEST TRACKS IN THE STATE, including a mile course, a half mile and a quarter track. All of these are in excellent condition.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1892.

Purse One—\$150.00. 2:40 class—Trotting—Best three in five.

Purse Two—\$150.00. 2:35 class—Pacing.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892.

Purse Three—\$150. 3:00 class—Georgia raised—Trotting—Best three in five.

Purse Four—\$150.00. Running—Mile heats—Weight for age.

Purse Five—\$100.00. 2:30 class—Pacing.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1892.

Purse Six—\$200.00. 2:30 class—Trotting—Best three in five.

Purse Seven—\$200.00. Running race—Mile heats—All ages.

Purse Eight—\$200.00. Pacing race—Free for all.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

Purse Nine—\$200.00. Trotting—Mile heats—Best two in three.

Purse Ten—\$150.00. Running Race—Three-quarter mile heats.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1892.

Purse Eleven—\$100. Running race—half mile heats.

Purse Twelve—\$100. 3:50 class—Trotting—Best three in five.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1892.

Purse Thirteen—\$150. 2:35 class—Trotting—Best three in five.

Purse Fourteen—\$100. Mile and a half dash—All ages—Weight for age.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

Purse Fifteen—\$350. Trotting—Free for all.

Purse Sixteen—\$150. 2:38 class—Best three in five.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

Purse Seventeen—\$200. Consolation running race—mile heats.

Purse Eighteen—\$200. Consolation trotting race—For all horses owned in Georgia.

No extra charge will be made for reserved stand privileges.

In order to accommodate the entries for horses and cattle the Association has been forced to build 150 new stalls.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

A varied line of attractions are presented below: A Moose and Elk race. Prof. O'Dell's trained dogs with monkey riders. Cyclorama, showing battle of Gettysburg. Bicycle race. Japanese Village. Music.

A FULL LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Liberal premiums are offered on cattle and poultry displays, handwork and individual displays, in fact in all the departments of the fair.

Admission 50c. Children 25c.

J. O. WADDELL, President.

SAMUEL HAPR, Secretary.

DEAD

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE
FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.
NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE.

PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore
Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neu-
ralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Dis-
cuss Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one
to twenty minutes. Not one hour after read-
ing this advertisement need any one SUFFER
WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely
vegetable. The safest and best medicine in
the world for the cure of all disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will re-
store health and re-energize vitality.

Price, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists, or
mailed by RADWAY & CO., 52 Warren Street,
New York, on receipt of 25c.

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HOW IS THIS?

A tailor-made Reef-
er Suit, style as above,
navy or black chevrot,

\$5.00 Each.

The material alone
would cost you almost
as much.

DOUGLAS,
THOMAS &
DAVISON.



FOR VARIOUS, IMPOTENCY, EMIS-
SIONS OR HYDROCELE, Use
Vulcanized Rubber Suspension.
Use of this suspension of the generative organs
is a positive and a powerful remedy for all
cases of prostatic disease, whether of the
acute or chronic nature, preventing the
spread of the disease, and restoring the
normal condition of the system. It is the
most reliable and most comfortable remedy
in existence. Price, 25c a box. Sold by
all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO.,
52 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of
25c.

Contractors Wanted
500,000 cubic yards of good scraper level
work to let in quantities to suit. Outlets, 10
to 12 feet; price 10 to 25 cents per yard;
good alluvial soil; all high, dry land. Apply
to
274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Oct 22-27

MAY BE THE LAST.

Manager McCadden Thinks the Great
Shows Will Pass Georgia By.

HE TALKS OF THE LICENSES CHARGED

And Compares Them With the Charges
Elsewhere—The Big Shows Lose
Money in Georgia.

How many persons among the thousands
who were delighted and instructed by
entertainment by the Adam Forepaugh show on
last Friday will be pleased with the infor-
mation that there is a strong probability
that neither the Forepaugh nor Barnum
shows will be seen in Atlanta or the
state of Georgia again for several years to
come?

Not many.
Thousands did attend the show and were
delighted. Surely the receipts of the show
were very large and the day's business
profitable for Messrs. Bailey and McCad-
don, proprietors. At least that was the
impression every one who was present
received. Naturally then the question
arises, why should not the shows return.

The question is best answered by quoting
from Mr. J. T. McCaddon, the youthful
manager who worthily wears the mantle
of the great and gone Forepaugh.
Mr. McCaddon is a man young in years
comparatively, but he is old in experience.
His partner in the proprietorship of the
Adam Forepaugh shows is his distinguished
brother-in-law, James A. Bailey, who is
the proprietor of the Barnum shows. As
these are the two largest tenting exhibi-
tions in the world, whatever Mr. McCad-
don has to say concerning his line of busi-
ness carries great weight so far as show
matters go. When the personality of the
man is known his utterances are all the
more impressive. He is a student of his
business. All of his thirty odd years of
life, after childhood have been devoted to
a study of it, but he has yet to learn the
first taste of liquor or tobacco, his lips
have yet to utter their first oath or vulgarity.
His bright and clear eyes, earnest and
sincere voice, plain, direct speech, all show
unmistakable evidences of honesty and sin-
cerity, and one listening to him is compelled
to pay him the respect of thinking here is
a man of integrity telling the truth.

These things are said of him because of
the things he said of his business. They
can't help but interest every one who is
fond of a day of diversion at a clean and
honorably conducted circus such as his,
and that means everybody who has not
forgotten his childhood or his children.

"It looks very much," said Mr. McCaddon,
"as if you people of Georgia will have to
content yourselves in the future with the
little cheap catch-penny shows. Your li-
censes are simply prohibitory. If many first-
class shows can afford to pay them I can,
and I know I can't. Do you know what I
have had to pay for license to show here in
Atlanta, and all through Georgia? To be
exact, I have paid here in Atlanta \$793.
Of that the state received \$375 and the city
\$418. And it is just as much in all the
towns in Georgia, save one—Savannah—and
there it was only \$200 less. Columbus,
Macon, Americus, Augusta, Rome, Madison,
Atlanta, all make me pay \$800 a day. For
what? Why to bring into all these towns,
excepting, perhaps, Atlanta, the biggest
crowds and the biggest day's business they
have had in years, if not in their entire
history."

"But you got your share of the big day's
business, did you not?" he was asked.

"No, sir, I did not. With the exception
of Atlanta, I have not taken in as gross re-
ceipts, my local expenses, counting in the
license and railroad transportation.
The railroad rates are excessive,
more than double of what they are for runs
of a corresponding length in other sections
of the country. Besides the license and
railroads I divided over \$1,500 in those
towns between the butchers, bakers, feed
men, billposters, hotels, newspapers, etc.
You must remember that I have to feed
120 men that travel in advance of the shows
and about 700 persons with the shows, 400
head of horses, mules, and ponies, over 100
wild animals, including eleven large ele-
phants. There you see I have over \$3,000 of
expenses that I have to meet, and in none of
the towns in Georgia have my receipts
amounted to so much, excepting Atlanta.
Where then do you suppose I get the money
necessary to pay the salaries of all these
people in my employ and carry on expenses
in the winter quarters, and so on? I simply
don't get it."

"Isn't the license a comparatively small
item of all this expense?"
"Small? Why \$800 is 20 per cent of \$4,-
000 isn't it? And I can't get \$4,000 in any
of these Georgia towns, scarcely. You
may think it strange that I should bring
the shows into the state under the circum-
stances. Well, there are several reasons
for that. In the first place, the licenses
have been more than doubled since we were
here two years ago, and when we made our
contracts with newspapers and railroads
and billposters, we were assured by inter-
ested parties—chiefly the billposters—that
there had been no change in the licenses.
Accepting their word for it, our agents were
sent here and contracts were made. It was
too late to back out when we learned the
truth. Another thing. We are always sat-
isfied with a very small profit upon our
southern tours. Over 3,500 people receive
their support directly from the employees
of the Adam Forepaugh shows, and we are
glad to give them several weeks more of
work if we do not have to pay too much
for it. Besides it keeps our horses and other
stock employed, the horses simply eat their
heads off when not traveling."

How do the licenses here compare with
those elsewhere?
"Well, suppose," said Mr. McCaddon,
"we leave out all the smaller towns and use
Atlanta for comparison, and I will give you
the total licenses for all purposes paid-in-
cluding state, county and city—in a number
of cities, all of which are larger than At-
lanta. In Philadelphia, \$25 per year; New
York, \$100 per year; Boston, \$100 per year;
Chicago, \$300, which includes the rent of
the lake front, the greatest show grounds in
the world; Cleveland, \$40; Syracuse, \$25;
Columbus, Ohio, \$50; Indianapolis, \$12;
county and state, \$100; Buffalo, \$150; De-
troit, \$75; Pittsburgh, \$100; Hartford, \$75;
Omaha, \$50; Milwaukee, \$100; Lowell, \$100;
Rochester, N. Y., \$50; Providence, \$10;
Louisville, city \$50, and so on. In towns
the size of Macon, such
as Portland, the average license where
any is charged at all, is not above \$40, as
against the \$775 we had to pay there."

"Don't these figures speak for themselves?
Without making any invidious comparisons
more because the people are so much more
enterprising and more successful in business
and wiser in local government than those
of the cities named?"
"Now I don't pretend that I do not un-
derstand why these licenses are charged.
Of several reasons these are the most
prominent. The idea that we take
several thousand dollars out of
every town we go into, that
we don't spend any money in the towns
we visit; that we carry a lot of people with
us who are guilty of reprehensible practices,
and so on. Now as to the first and
most important reason. I want to say to you
and am prepared to prove it that the circus
money is the most hazardous risk in the com-
mon money is ever invested; that the common
idea of our receipts are most grossly exag-
gerated, I am prepared to prove the fol-

lowing statement, but won't take up your
time in doing it now—\$5,000 is a good big
day's business for our shows in any ordinary
city or town, to get that \$5,000 we must
have a population of at least 100,000 to
draw from. To get that \$5,000 we must
expend at least \$4,000, of which \$1,000 is
left in the towns in which we exhibit. From
a town population we do not get as many
as one person in every seven of population.
There are the aged, sick, infirm, infants,
business people, the poor, the pious, all of
whom either cannot or will not patronize
us. Counting the children at 25 cents
and the complimentary list it will take at
least an average of two people to make \$1,
so that you see we must have a town popu-
lation of 14,000 to get gross receipts of
\$1,000. What absurd nonsense it is then
to talk about taking several thousand dol-
lars away from a town like Columbus or
Macon or Savannah, or Atlanta.

"The worst feature of these licenses is,
however, the fact that they are applied only
to the large, first-class clean and honestly
conducted shows. The little side show
shows that first obtain money by false pre-
tenses by advertising all the features of
circuses, hippodrome, menagerie, and even
spectacles, as we do, evade paying these li-
censes because they claim exemption for the
very reason that they do not give what they
advertise—circus, etc. They have no riding
acts and are only variety shows under can-
vases. They invariably get off with a nominal
theatrical license. Once they get the pub-
lic around or within their tents they—well,
you know yourself without my saying any-
thing except this. What ever ill repute
the circus as an institution bears today
is cast upon it by that class of shows. Not
only that but they cause the public to lose
faith in the first-class concerns, and drain
the public of money. It has to spend for amusements
and by the time the first-class shows come around
there is comparatively nothing left for them.
The little side shows don't spend any money
to speak of with their patrons."

"Of all the southern states Texas has the
best and most equitable of license laws.
In towns of over 1,000 population the li-
cense is fixed by statutory enactment at
\$220.50 when two performances are given,
for all exhibitions of whatever sort given
under canvases, and the law is enforced.
Note the result. This year there is not a
side nor a crooked show in the state. It
has had besides the Barnum show the three
largest shows of the second grade, all big
first-class shows of their respective classes.
The territory was so solid that the Bar-
num shows took a few of the largest cit-
ies, while the smaller cities and towns were
divided among the other shows. No town
was visited by more than by more; the peo-
ple of the state were given one good show
to-day, and the state is richer by some \$35,000
to \$40,000 in license fees. In Georgia we
visit eight cities and are the only show
that has paid or will pay the state license
this year. The result is \$5,000 for the state
in license fees."

Georgia can from now on charge the
present prohibitory license to the extent
of all the first-class shows and be
flooded with the little side shows, or it can
remedy the matter as her legislature in its
wisdom may determine."

THE QUESTION OF DIRECTORIES.

A World of Changes in the History of the
City.

A world of changes in Atlanta's history
and progress and a wonderful amount of
otherwise unwritten biography is revealed
by an examination of a file of old directories
dating back to 1867.

Trace your friends' acquaintances, indeed
even yourselves and you will be surprised
at the different positions occupied, public
offices filled, various changes in locations of
both business and residence, where and in
what business the first start was made, all
faithfully chronicled in these old much worn-
out battered volumes.

Many people claim to have a complete
file of all Atlanta's directories but it is
doubtful if more than two or three really
complete editions of the series are in ex-
istence.

One of these is in the office of the chamber
of commerce and is owned by Mr. H. C.
Saunders the publisher since 1887 of At-
lanta's present directory. His file com-
mences with 1867, then 1871, then 1875 and
from there until date in an unbroken line.
When Mr. Saunders was asked if 1867 was
actually Atlanta's first directory, he said
he believed it was not. He understood that
a directory was issued here in 1859 or
1860, but although he had made many ef-
forts to obtain a copy of it, he had so far
not only been unsuccessful but had failed
even to locate a single copy.

From a historical point of view the various
directories tell a very flattering tale and
containing only facts, is necessarily, a true
one.

The 1869 directory for instance contains
267 very small pages and is slightly larger
than a first reader. In addition to an or-
dinary directory information it gives the
names of various church congregations and
the members composing all the secret or-
ders.

If the 1863 Atlanta directory contained
proportionate information it would have
about 3,000 pages.

To the old citizen or his children the
most interesting study from these books is
a biographical one. It is quite fascinating
to trace back year by year the people in
them through the various directories and
discover the steps by which those who are
prominent have risen and those who went
the other way fell. These last, however are
a very small minority. It will be found that
the bulk of our prominent citizens be it
in mercantile, manufacturing or profes-
sional life, commenced at a very moderate
round of the ladder some of the wealthiest
and most enterprising citizens now, are
registered as clerk, salesman, law students
or book keeper.

Make a visit to this directory library
some day and look yourself up and see if
your future biographer will give you the
work of fact to work upon when your own
sketch is written either for the edification
of the public, yourself or your children, and
don't forget that as you yourself give in
your name to the directory man year by
year so, just as given it becomes a matter
of record and will be looked up and com-
mented upon not only in the immediate
present but it practically becomes history.
Considering the progress of the present time
it is rather surprising that the enterpris-
ing directory publisher does not incorporate
with the other useful and indispensable in-
formation contained in the Atlanta direc-
tory of a sort of biographical adjunct which
would certainly prove most interesting as
well as a very valuable compilation.

Ladies are greatly benefited by the use
of Angostura Bitters, the South American
tonic of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask
your druggist.

LEMON ELIXIR.
A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.
For biliousness, constipation and ma-
laria.
For indigestion, sick and nervous head-
ache.
For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart
diseases.
For fever, chills, debility and kidney dis-
eases, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic
regulation take Lemon Elixir.
Dr. Moseley's Lemon Elixir is prepared
from the fresh juice of lemons, combined
with other vegetable liver tonics, and will
not fail you in any of the above
named diseases. 50 cents and \$1 bottles
at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Moseley, Atlanta,
Ga.

Col. L. J. Allred Writes:
I am in my seventy-third year, and for
fifty years I have been a sufferer from
indigestion, constipation, and biliousness.
I have tried all the remedies advertised for
these diseases and got no permanent re-
lief. About one year ago the disease as-
suming a more severe and dangerous form, I
became very weak and lost flesh rapidly.
I commenced using Dr. Moseley's Lemon
Elixir. I gained twelve pounds in three
months. My strength and health, my appe-
tite and my digestion were perfectly re-
stored, and now I feel as young and vigor-
ous as I ever did in my life.

Doorkeeper Georgia State Senate,
State Capitol Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1891.

OUR PROVEN CLAIM!

EQUAL QUALITIES OF MERCHANDISE

ARE NOT TO BE HAD AT OUR PRICES.

M. RICH & BROS.

We search the markets of the world. The enormous quantities of
goods we buy and sell places us beyond competition.

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Reliable qualities and twenty-five years' record of truthful, honorable
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are simply unexcelled.
Our garments are made
by tailors and have that
shape and finish not ap-
proached by the highest-
priced goods made by in-
experienced manufacturers.

RICH'S.



OUR \$7.50 BLAZER SUITS

OUR \$9.75 BLAZER SUITS

are leaders for this week.
You can't match them
at \$15.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks

from \$3.50 to \$18.

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SEAL CAPES!

COONEY CAPES!

ASTRAKHAN CAPES!

From \$4.95 to \$25.

FUR SETS.

Muffs and Boas in

Lynx, Astrakhan, Minx,

Thibet.

CHILDREN'S FURS.

Combination sets, Muff

and Collar, from \$1.50 up.

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We never did show as
good a line of real Kid
Gloves as at present. Price
\$1 per pair. All the latest
shades.

Ladies' Underwear

Balbriggan Vests, 25c.

Egyptian yarn Vests,

50c.

Australian wool Vests,

92c.

Union Suits, \$1.

Children's Underwear

From 15c up.

We carry the American
Hosiery Co.'s goods. They
will not shrink.

HOSIERY.

Hermesdorf fast black

Hosiery, warranted, at

25c a Pair.

RICH'S.

Gents' Hosiery

25c Hose, full regular

made, at

14c a Pair.

BLANKETS

From \$1.25 to \$25 a Pair.

COMFORTABLES

From \$1.00 to \$15 Each.

NOVELTIES

DRESSGOODS

SILKS

Unequaled in the South

SPECIAL SALE

THIS WEEK.

GREATER BARGAINS

THAN EVER.

NOW

—FOR—

SIDEBOARDS!

—AND—

CHAMBER

SUITS!

A stock of over 500

pieces

ALL REDUCED

—FROM—

\$5 TO \$20.

WE MUST HAVE

THE ROOM FOR A

NEW LINE OF

FURNITURE!

RICH'S.

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REDUCED FROM

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SUIT.

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